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LONDON, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

**ESTABLISHED 1887** 

### Irish Face Maastricht Vote With Sense of Destiny

By James Clarity

New York Times Service

DUBLIN — For the first time since Ire-

land became independent 70 years ago, there is a sense, on the eve of the referendum on the Treaty on European Union, that this country

is about to make a decision affecting not only its destiny but also vital for Europe.

Denmark, a relatively rich country, rejected the treaty. If Ireland, one of the European Community's poorest members, rejects it of Thursday, there is apple principal have the Thursday, there is ample opinion here that the vote could be a fatal blow.

hish approval, however, could be a fillip for the pro-treaty campaign, in the view of many European officials.

"The eyes of Europe and the world are on us this week," said Prime Minister Albert Reynolds Tuesday night in his final speech of the pro-treaty campaign.

His drive for the treaty has the support of the three other major political parties and most business and labor organizations, plus

the major newspapers including The Irish
Times and the Irish Independent.
Two former prime ministers, Garret FitzGrald and Charles J. Haughey, opponents

They also failed to get more time on government-regulated television, although there were scores of interviews with opponents on radio and television in recent weeks.

on many issues, concur. The influential Catholic Bishops Conference has left it up to individual consciences even though the abortion issue is tangled in

A poil published Wednesday by The Irish Times showed 49 percent in favor of the treary, 28 percent opposed and 23 percent

On Tuesday, the last day of the campaign on radio and television, the debate flared into angry exchanges Opponents were littering Dublin with leaflets, covering posts and walls with signs,

easily ontpapering the pro-treaty forces.

The government mailed a pro-treaty pamphlet to more than a million homes in this country of 3.5 million.

Opponents failed in a court action to force

The principal concern among the 2.5 miltion eligible voters is the best path for Ireland, a country with 20 percent unemployment, a stagmant economy and a tradition of neutral-ity, which also finds itself in the throes of a bitter national debate on abortion.

Would approval bind the country's future even closer to the EC, which pumps millions in subsidies into Ireland every year?

The government argues that whether or not the treaty is valid, after the Danish vote Ireland must vote "yes" because the rest of the EC would find a way to go forward and

but with a weakened position. Ireland, the government argued, gets six times more money from the EC than it pays

leave Dublin out in the cold, still a member

Opponents say Ireland will not lose much economically, that the promises of more EC

aid are exaggerated and that the fiscal restrictions involved in qualifying for the unified currency proposal would shrink government spending on health, welfare and unemployment in the midst of a recession.

Mr. Reynolds insists the treaty cannot lead to conscription of Irish into a European army. Opponents say the treaty opens that

Having none of it was Senator John A. Murphy, a political independent, who said on a panel discussion after the Reynolds speech that the prime minister was "whining like a bankrupt tinpot dictator of some Latin American dependency." Before the program ended, a spokesman for Mr. Reynolds called

in to express indignation.

Abortion, Mr. Reynolds said, "has nothing to do with Maastricht." He repeated his promise to deal with the issue in a referendum and by parliamentary legislation before the end of the year.
Few Irish would deny that abortion is

See IRISH, Page 2



Heinrich Strübig was surrounded by guards after being handed over Wednesday to German officials in Beirut. He was freed with Thomas Kemptner, ending their ordeal.

### 2 German Hostages Are Freed by Lebanese Captors

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

BONN -- Two German aid workers, the last Western hostages in the Mideast, were flown home Wednesday by their government, which said their freedom was not the result of any

Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel thanked the leaders of Iran, Syria, and Lebanon for their cooperation in obtaining the release. German

Young Adults

Are Turned Off

By U.S. Politics

I think it's a game," he said.

By Richard Morin and Dan Balz

Washington Post Service

SACRAMENTO, California — Doug Dollar does not vote. The 23-year-old cabinetmaker

Christy Berger, 23, is too busy to vote. She chiconedges that it is "very wrong," but with a

The cap artist Sister Soulah accused Gover-nor Bill Clinton of being a hypocrite. Page 3.

hasband, a new son, a full-time joh and college

classes, there is little time for politics. Voting is

complicated, and she does not want to make a

Gustavo Ferrer, 24, thought about voting once. The California ballot initiative he favored

These three are part of a generation clearly

Over the past 20 years there has been a steady

decline in interest and participation by young

adults in the political process. In 1990, only one in five bothered to vote in congressional elec-

Unlike the ubiquitous baby boomers, today's

young adults have no catchy name, few shared

experiences to bind them together and little

On Tuesday night, this age group stepped briefly into the center of the 1992 presidential

campaign when Governor Bill Clinton of Ar-kansas answered questions for 90 minutes on

MTV, the youth-oriented music video network.

grabs politically, if their votes can be captured

The 18-to-25s represent a generation up for

During the 1980s, those in this age bracket

who did vote moved dramatically toward the

Republicans. There is evidence now that the

But what defines them even more is that in a

pendulum has begun to swing to the Demo-

See POLITICS, Page 3

actually passed, and then nothing changed. "Forget it," Mr. Ferrer said. "It's not worth

on the sidelines of electoral politics.

sense of self-identification.

officials made clear they believed Western nations could cormalize relations with all three countries.

"There was no bargaining with criminal kidnappers, no conditions were accepted, not a penny of ransom paid," Mr. Kinkel said after Heinrich Strübig and Thomas Kempiner were freed in Beirut by the Muslim Hezbollah, the militant Party of God, following more than three years in captivity. . . .

German officials said that Hezbollah's security chief, Abdel Hadi Hammadi, had demanded the release of his two brothers, Mohammed Ali Hammadi, serving a life sentence in this country for his part in the hijacking of an airliner and the murder of an American passenger, and Abbas Ali Hammadi, serving a 13-year sentence on charges of abducting two other

Mr. Strübig, 51, and Mr. Kemptner, 31,

turned over to German officials at the Lebanese prime minister's office.

They were then flown to Crete and then on to Cologne on a Luftwaffe plane. There was oo beroes' welcome.

Spokesmen said that both had disregarded oumerous warnings about their safety given to their employer, the ASME Aid organization of

### Yeltsin Tells Congress Communism Is Dead And Won't Rise Again

### He Calls Reform 'Primary Task'

WASHINGTON — President Boris N. Yelt-sin of Russia, in a dramatic address on Wednesday to the U.S. Congress, declared that communism was dead.

"We shall not let it rise again in our land," he "History must not be allowed to repeat it-

self." Mr. Yeltsin added in his speech to a joint session of the House and Senate. "That is why economic and political reforms are the primary task for Russia today. We are

facing challenges oo one has ever faced before." Seeking to ease coocern among the legislators, who face a vote on economic aid to Russia, be added: "Today, I am telling you what I tell my fellow countrymen: I will not go back on the

The Russian leader declared, to standing applause, that Russia had started deactivating menacing multiple warhead missiles aimed at the United States, even before ratification of the new U.S.-Soviet arms agreement.

"I am formally announcing that without waiting for the treaty to be signed we have begun deactivating SS-18 missiles targeted against the United States," he said.

He promised destruction of the missiles, pro-vided the United States kept its side of the arms

The dramatic nuclear arms accord with Moscow is a tonic for Bush's lagging campaign, but it will likely cause tensions for Yeltsin. Page 6.

reduction bargain reached and announced on Tuesday by Presidents Yeltsin and George

We have oo right to fail in this most difficult endeavor, for there will be oo second try," Mr. Yeltsio said. "Our predecessors have used that

Mr. Yeltsin, the first Russian leader invited to address the Congress, got a thunderous standing ovation for more than two minutes when he entered the chamber.

There were cheers and chants of "Boris!" Alluding to concern that there might be a backward turn in Russia's reform movement, be said, "The world can sigh io relief - the idol of communism, which spread social strife, en-mity and unparalleled hrutality everywhere, which instilled fear in humanity, has col-

"It has collapsed, never to rise again," he went on. "I am here to assure you: We shall oot

let it rise again in our land." That assurance produced a standing ovation

— one of a dozen during his speech. The two presidents later signed seven agreements, including a sweeping reduction in oucle-ar warheads, and proclaimed that their meeting had opened an era of peaceful partnership.

"As result of this first-ever U.S.-Russian summit, we've indeed formed a truly oew relationship, one of peace, friendship, trust and growing partnership," Mr. Bush said at a oews

conference.

President Yeltsin, standing beside Mr. Bush at a lectern in the White House East Room, said the summit talks had established "oew principles" in the U.S.-Russian relationship. He echoed his earlier appeal to Congress to

See YELTSIN, Page 2

### **Nuclear Pact** Sounds Knell For Old Ideas

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS - Stunned by the scope of the disarmament deal between Russia and the United States, strategists said Wednesday that the accord could change the role of ouclear weapons everywhere.

The deal commits both countries to eliminating the strategic missiles that kept them at hair-trigger tension because of

#### **NEWS ANALYSIS**

fears, especially toward the end of the Cold War, of a first strike that would leave the adversary too wounded to retaliate.

Uoder the proposed pact, Russia will scrap its multiwarhead heavy missiles in exchange for a halving of the U.S. arsenal of sophisticated missiles on submarines in effect, confining both countries to retaliatory nuclear forces.

On top of these radical cuts in the most potent missiles of both countries, Presi-dents George Bush and Boris Yeltsin agreed to move rapidly toward coopera-tion on a system for fending off any missile attack - replacing confrontation with a system of partnership in ouclear defense.

These changes, taken together, point to a new balance-of-power concept in which the United States and Russia keep minimal ouclear forces, adequate for their own defense, while working to have other conntries cut their own arsenals or shun ouclear

"We are departing from the ominous parity where each country was exerting every effort to keep up," Mr. Yeltsin said about his decision to abandon the heavy missiles that might have provided an offensive option for Moscow.

The plan to cut down the U.S. and Soviet arsenals to about 3,500 warheads each will eventually put diplomatic pressure on Britain and France to reduce their own ouclear forces from the current levels of slightly more than 1,000 warheads.

But both Paris and London can argue that they have recently have made unilat-

See ARMS, Page 2

### U.S. Military To Weigh More Cuts in Europe

By Patrick E. Tyler New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Defense Secretary Dick Cheney has approved a policy change that would give the military the latitude for the first time to plan to reduce its forces in Europe below the 150,000 ceiling set by President George Bush, Pentagon officials said Wednes-

A senior Pentagon official emphasized that the administration had no immediate plans to further reduce military forces in Europe.

He acknowledged that the change was made at the request of army officials who were concerned that budget constraints will make it difficult to maintain two armored divisions and an armored cavalry regiment in Europe for the remainder of the decade.

Defense experts in Congress said the importance of the change is that it allows the army to start planning to return more librar to the United States, while leaving their equipment in Europe to allow for a rapid deployment.

The Pentagon official said that for now the army is committed to maintaining 92,000 troops in Europe, the army's portion of the 150,000 U.S. troop strength total.

"They got the words changed, but they did not get out of the commitment to keep 92,000 troops in Europe," the official said, referring to the army leadership.

An army official, speaking on the condition that he oot be identified, said the policy change was requested because the army believed it was unrealistic for the administration to try to impose troop strengths in Europe beyond Mr. Bush's term in office, or in the face of any successful congressional effort to lower troop levels overseas.

"If we are capped in any way, then we obviously are planning now for that eventuality." the army official said.

He pointed out that Mr. Bush's insistence upon keeping 150,000 troops in Europe could be changed abruptly by three factors: • If Mr. Bush fails to win re-election.

If Congress legislates lower U.S. troop

 If European nations build a new security. alliance that calls for a smaller U.S. commit-

The House-passed version of the fiscal 1993 defense bill would cut U.S. forces in Europe to 100,000 by 1995 under an amendment offered by Representative Patricia Schroeder, Democrat of Colorado.

A similar measure could emerge from the Senate or in the House-Senate conference that will set 1993 defense spending this fall. The policy document, signed by Mr. Cheney on May 22, covers the 1994-99 fiscal years. In a May 16 draft of the document, known as

See TROOPS, Page 2

### Kiosk

#### **Armenia Calls Up Reservists**

MOSCOW (AFP) - Armenia, embroiled in an escalating territorial war with Azerbaijan, called up all military reservists under the age of 35 on Wednesday, Itar-Tass agency reported. The agency said the Armenian Defense Ministry had been ordered to gather the reservists for three months of "training exercises."

#### Program Sales Push Dow Down 41 Points

NEW YORK - Stocks closed sharply lower on Wall Street on Wednesday amid computer-driven selling programs and concerns about the U.S. economy and corporate profits. The Dow Jones industrial average plunged 41.73 points, to 3,287.76, according to an unofficial tally. (Page 11.)

General News China is making it easier for

foreigners to adopt the many Chinese orphans. Page 5.

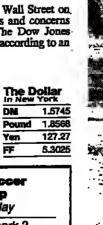


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RUNNING FOR COVER — A woman seeking shelter in Sarajevo after the two-day-old truce failed. Page 2.

### Bolivians Make Their Case for (Legal) Coca-Leaf Tea

By Nathaniel C. Nash

New York Times Service EL ALTO, Bolivia - In the shadow of a 50-foot statue of Jesus looking down on La Paz from this sprawling shantytown of a city.

Valentin Quispe tossed leaves of coca onto a brightly colored cloth in his musty cubicle. "Coca has the faith of God," said the gnarled yatiri, or fortune teller, of the Ayma-

ra Indian culture. "It's the blessing from the "Cocn feeds the poor. It give you strength.
Coca is the best, the only leaf. If it falls on the

white side, that is bad luck. The green side is coca, but the Bolivian government is serious good luck."

The world may not be ready to accept the prognostications of this Andean tea-leaf reader, but President Jaime Paz Zamora hopes not only to make the plant legal to export, but also to create an international market for products like coca-leaf tea.

Many outside Bolivia who are strangers to this exotic culture chuckle at the proposal. Coca is the raw material for cocaine, the cause of much of the U.S. drug problem. Agents of the Drug Enforcement Adminis-

tration here say they would like to wipe out

about efforts to commercialize it.

The tea is only a mild stimulant and has oone of the addictive or intoxicating effects of cocaine. In the last few months, Bolivia has taken its case to major international organi-

The campaign appears to have grown out of a political mix-up in April at Expo '92 in

Bolivia had about 20 pounds of coca leaf for use in its exhibition to demonstrate its cultural uses in Bolivian society. The coca was impounded by the Spanish government,

prompting a series of diplomatic protests. Early in May, Mr. Paz Zamora went to the 45th annual meeting of the World Health Organization in Geneva to ask the agency to investigate the possible medical and ootritional uses of coca, with an eye toward removing it from the list of products that can be sold only under tight governmental supervi-

"The use of the coca leaf is an Andean tradition," he said. "The use of cocaine is a foreign habit." At a meeting of the Organization of Ameri-

See COCA, Page 2

By Blaine Harden Washington Past Service SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovi-

ns — A two-day-old cease-fire in this hesieged city collapsed Wednesday in what a United Nations official described as a morn-

ing of "all-out war."

Heavy artillery, tanks, multiplerocket launchers and mortars rained shells on Sarajevo and sever-al suburbs, as Serbian forces surrounding the city were reported to have made substantial territorial

City streets, which had been packed in the past two days by citizens looking for food, were again largely empty, as they had been before the cease-fire took effect on Monday.

"If these guys are serious about having us involved, it doesn't sound that way," said Adnan Abdul Razek, a spokesman for the UN peacekeeping force in Sarajevo.
"They are driving us out."
The primarily Muslim Bosnian.

defense forces reported that Serbs made substantial inroads around the city, with gains to the north, ast and southwest.

A Bosnian defense force officer said that Serbian fighters marched several hundred Muslim women and children out of Grbavica, a central oeighborhood in the city, toward Serbian headquarters in the mountains to the south.

"We made a mistake because we took this cease-fire seriously," said Major Dervo Harbinja. "What the Serbs did today was actually a sur-

Bosnia, seeking to overcome the Serbs' strategic edge, formed a mil-itary alliance with Croatia on Tuesday, allowing Croatian forces to join battles against Scrbian irregu-

A witness in the southwestern suburb of Dobrinja, which is near the airport, on the edge of Sarajevo, said by telephone that Serbian tanks and infantry forces took control of about half the area.

Despite the Serbian advances, which shattered a commitment by their leaders to a "unilateral cease

#### **IRISH:** Maastricht Vote

(Continued from page 1)

involved in the vote, and that it could be decisive. This is because there is a protocol in the treaty that guarantees that Europe will not a tamper with Irish abortion law.

The problem is that until February the law was believed to virtually ban abortion. But a Supreme Court decision, combined with the protocol, appeared to have two effects, W grounds for Jegal abor tion in the country and to simultaneously threaten the right of women to receive abortion information in Ireland and travel abroad for abortions.

The result is that both anti-abortion organizations and those favoring liberalization of the law are calling for a "no" vote.

#### ■ French Senate Approval

In a significant victory for pro-European campaigners, the French Senate approved constitutional changes on Wednesday to bring the nation into line with the Maastricht treaty, Reuters reported from Par-

The upper house, where the conservative opposition has a majority, voted 192-117 to adopt the changes, clearing the way for a single European currency by 1999 and a common foreign, security and

President François Mitterrand has announced that France will hold a referendum to ratify the actual treaty, probably in late September or October. Opinion polls show the majority in favor of the accords has been dwindling.

(Continued from page 1)

can States in the Bahamas in May,

Bolivia's foreign minister said his

country was committed to seeking the legal industrialization and com-

mercialization of the products de-

rived from the "innocent coca

for more export revenues in a cash-

starved country. As a result of fall-

ing natural gas prices, Bolivia's ex-

ports are expected to be at least 3150 million lower this year than in

Moreover, most efforts by Bolivia to persuade its 300,000 peasant madicate coca and plant

substitute crops have failed. Be-

cause it is politically and socially

impossible to take away the meager

livelihoods of these farmers, the

government has abandoned any ef-fort at forced eradication.

Much of the impetus is the need

fire," the UN peacekeeping mis-sion said that there was progress Wednesday in negotiations to open the airport to humanitarian relief

The UN spokesman said that both the Serbian and Bosnian sides had agreed to remove all anti-aircraft weapons to between three and six kilometers from the airport. Mr. Adnan also said that an

agreement had been reached with

both sides to "concentrate" all heavy artillery in the Sarajevo region in six locations for each side. The gust will still be operable, but UN military observers are to be stationed at each site to monitor

when the guns are fired.
It remained doubtful, however, whether an accord on the movement of weapons would end or even slow the light to control Sara-

Western diplomats have for months complained that Serbian forces were willing to sign any doc-ument and participate in any negotiation, but that they were not williog to let agreements or negotiations interfere with their

The UN plan to open the airport to relief flights depends on a solid cease-fire. There has been no such cessation of fighting for more than 48 hours in the past month.

UN officials said this week that as soon as the concentration of artillery began, they would request the deployment of about 1,000 Canadian infantry troops to secure the airport and a transport corridor

It will take at least two days for the Canadians to travel to Sarajevo from their base in Croatia.

WASHINGTON — President Boris N. Yeltsin gave an applanding U.S. Congress his personal pledge Wednesday that any American prisoners of war held in Russia

would be found and returned home.

"I promise that every document, every archive will be inspected to clarify the fate

of every American gone missing," Mr. Yeltsin said in an emotional high-point of

his address to Congress near the end of a

"I as president, pledge to you: If we had detained a single American, he can be found, and I will find him and return him

to his family."

Some leading members of Congress have said no U.S. aid should be approved until the Russians clarify whether any U.S.

POWs in fact are still being held.

At a news conference later, President

Yeltsin was bluntly asked if former Presi-

dent Mikhail S. Gorbachev and his prede-

cessors had known of the possibility that

two-day summit visit.



Vaclay Klaus, Czechoslovakia's prime minister-designate, arriving for more talks in Prague with Vladimir Meciar, the Slovak leader.

### Accord Is Reported Near in Prague Negotiations

Apence France-Presse

PRAGUE — Vaclav Klans, the prime minister-designate of Czechoslovakia, and Vladimir Meciar, the Slovak nationalist leader, began a third round of talks Wednesday on forming a federal coalition government amid signs of a possible breakthrough.

Two hours after the talks began, a spokesman for Mr. Klaus said the two were near

mently. "That is the point. We will now

When asked what might have prompted Mr. Gorbachev to withhold this informa-

tion, Mr. Yeltsin responded: "Ask Gorba-chev why be kept this a secret, I am not

responsible for him."
Mr. Yeltsin said that files had shown

how many Americans had been captured and in what camps they had been held. He

said the record included the deaths of

said, was the fate of a "certain number."

where they are," he said, Earlier, the White House said it wanted

We expect some answers in a very quick fashion;" said the presidential

The bid by President Yeltsin for a \$24

billion Western aid package to Russia may

have been confused by his revelation

"a quick accounting" on the issue.

sookesman, Marlin Fitzwater.

some prisoners. What was not kknown, be

"We don't know where they belong and

They were discussing the structure of the oew government and its membership and were close to agreement after two fruitless earlier rounds. Jiri Schneider, a spokesman, said.

tell the truth."

eventual breakup of the Czechoslovak federation was not on the agenda, the spokesman

In the past, Mr. Klaus has said he would not sccept an interim "government of liquidation" that would simply oversee the breakup of the federation. Mr. Klaus, backed by President Vaclay Havel, is seeking to maintain the federa-

Mr. Meciar, whose Movement for a Demo-cratic Slovakia dominated elections in the economically depressed region earlier this month, has stated his desire for an independent Slova-

sure, Mr. Yeltsin said as he left a breakfast

with Vice President Dan Quayle, "We made some information available, We

"We're going to have full cooperation, full investigation of any kind of evidence that we have," he said. "That should be

satisfactory for members of Congress."

had been reluctant to pass major foreign

aid legislation at a time when the economy

is just emerging from recession and unem-

ployment is hovering around 7.5 percent. President George Bush brushed off sug-gestions from some lawmakers that aid be

"They've got it backwards," be said.
"This man is trying to go the extra mile."
Mr. Bush said he was sending Malcolm

Toon, a former U.S. ambassador to the

Soviet Union, to Moscow at ooce to look

into the new allegations.

Even before the disclosures, Congress

should oot be penalized for it."

Mr. Ouavle agreed.

kia, possibly joined with Czech lands in a loose economic and military alliance.

About 100 bystanders booed Mr. Meciar as he arrived to attend the negotiations at the Slovak party headquarters in the center of Prague. "Long live Havel," they shouted in support of the president, whose re-election Mr.

The future of Czechoslovakia is no longer on the agenda of the talks, Milan Knazko, the vice president of Mr. Mediar's party, said as the oew. round began. "It's now up to the federal parlia-ment and the Czech and Slovak national coun-

authority for technical assistance in build-

ing democratic and free market institu-

tions, a contribution to a fund to stabilize

the ruble, and backing for \$12 billion in

lending anthority for the International

Team Checking on a Sighting

Steven Erlanger of The New York Times reported from Mascow:

A Russian-American team of investigators is to fly Thursday to a distant prison

camp in the Komi Republic to investigate a sighting report of an American prisoner, U.S. officials said Wednesday night,

The investigation comes in the midst of

foror in Washington following President

Yeltsin's statements that some American

soldiers had been kept in Soviet prisons

after World War II, the Korean War and

they are unclear about what archival mate-

But some Russian officials have said

perhaps even the Vietnam War.

(Reuters, AP)

Monetary Fund.

### WORLD BRIEFS

### Iranians Raise Bounty on Rushdie

TEHRAN (AFP) — The Iranian foundation that has offered \$2 million for the death of the British author Salman Rushdie said Wednes million for the death of the British author Salman Rushdie said Wednesday it was ready to pay all expenses connected with his assassination. The private Iranian foundation said in a statement carried by the official Iranian press agency, IRNA, that it would "cover expenses for the official Iranian press agency, IRNA, that it would "cover expenses for the externination of the cursed writer, in addition to the \$2 million dollars" externination of the cursed writer, in addition to the \$2 million dollars. In February 1989, the late Iranian spiritual guide, Ayatollah Rushdlah In February 1989, the late Iranian spiritual guide, Ayatollah Rushdlah Khomeini, issued a decree calling for the death of Mr. Rushdie, whose Khomeini, issued a decree calling for the death of Mr. Rushdie him. It raised the foundation then offered \$1 million to anyone who killed him. It raised the foundation then offered \$1 million to anyone who killed him. It raised the foundation then offered \$1 million to anyone who killed him. It raised the foundation then offered \$1 million to anyone who killed him. It raised the foundation then offered \$1 million to anyone who killed him. It raised the foundation then offered \$1 million to anyone who killed him.

### Government Assails Tactics of ANC

CAPE TOWN (Reuters) — South African government ministers condemned the African National Congress protest campaign on Wednesday and said talks on a nonracial constitution were on hold until the endi-

Tertins Delport, deputy minister of constitutional affairs and a key-government strategist, told a oews conference the ANC had asked for a postponement until June 29.

The minister for law and order, Hernus Kriel, referring to the killing of at least 40 people in black townships since Monday, said the ANC campaign of mass-action protest to bring down the government had created a climate of violence.

#### U.S. Rejects Suit for Panama Damage

RICHMOND, Virginia (AP) - The United States is not liable for damages to businesses in Panama that were looted during the U.S. invasion two and a half years ago, a federal appeals court ruled Wednes-

A group of Panamanian businesses sued the United States over looting that occurred after the U.S. invasion Dec. 20, 1989. Panama's police force was effectively eliminated during the occupation, leaving American troops to provide the only police protection.

The 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals said the United States was

protected by sovereign immunity, meaning it cannot be sued without its permission. "The United States has not waived its sovereign immunity against lawsuits of this nature," said Chief Judge Sam J. Ervin 3d. He was joined by Judges Paul V. Niemeyer and U.S. District Judge Norman P. Ramsey of Maryland.

#### Mexico Lifts Ban on U.S. Agents

MEXICO CITY (Renters) - Mexico temporarily lifted its ban on the activities of U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration agents in Mexico on Wednesday. The Foreign Ministry said the ban, announced Monday in an angry reaction to the U.S. Supreme Court ruling that allowed abduction abroad of criminal suspects, would be lifted while talks take place with the United States to review the U.S. Mexican extradition treaty. The ministry decided to allow cooperation in order to maintain existing joint operations and avoid sending the wrong signal to drug traffickers,

Mexico imposed the ban and demanded review of the extradition treaty after the Supreme Court ruled on the case of a Mexican doctor, Humberto Alvárez Machain, abducted from his home in Guadalajara in 1990, handed over to DEA agents on the border and brought to United

#### TRAVEL UPDATE

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#### **London Zoo Faces Extinction**

LONDON (Reuters) - London Zoo, which pioneered the concept of a caged menagerie for the masses 160 years ago, said Wednesday that it

would become extinct in September.

The 200 in Regent's Park failed to break even despite appeals to government and the public. The society operating it said homes would be found for more than 2,000 animals, but gave no guarantees that some would not have to be destroyed.

The scheduled opening of a McDonald's restaurant on June 27 near the main entrance to the rains of Pompen was called "an infamy" Wednesday

Banned from major international routes by United Nations sarictions. Banned from integer international routes by United Anatoms sauctions, the state-owned Yugoslav national aritime JAT decided on Wednesday to revert to the old name of Acroput and shed the prefix Yugoslav. (Resturn) Kiwi International Air Lines Inc., founded and funded by former approvemployees, said Wednesday that it had filed for U.S. government approvement approvement approvement approvement.

al to begin one-class, reduced-fare service between Newark, New Jersey, and Atlanta, Chicago and Orlando, Florida.

Jamaican and Russian companies are planning a joint venture to build a service between venture and Russian village. The Jamaican Ocho Rios tourist area, bringing Russian artists and colture to the Caribbean island, a resort spokesman said in Kingston. The project will cost an estimated \$1.75 million and will

take about two years to complete. The new Galata Bridge over Istanbul's Golden Horn was opened ednesday in hopes of easing chronic traffic jams. Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak on Wednesday opened a new termi-

nal at Warsaw's Okecie airport that features air conditioning and gleaming marble floors. ng marote Hoors. (Reuters)

Dragonair, which operates primarily from Hong Kong to China, said

Wednesday it would begin service three times a week between Hoog Kong and Hiroshima, Japan, starting on July 22. (UPI) Pilots and Hight attendants at Japan Air Lines are threatening a two-day strike starting that some flights might be canceled. (Reuters) China plans to case restrictions on foreign travel by its citizens, a property Hong Kong newspaper. Wen Wei Po, proported It did not give

Beijing Hong Kong newspaper. Wen Wei Po, reported. It did not give specifics of the proposed changes.

#### ARMS: Nuclear Accord Sounds Retreat for Old Ideas YELTSIN: No More Communism said that a U.S. team would visit them as the other two ouclear pow-

(Continued from page 1)

eral cuts of their own in scrapping short-range ouclear arms, and that they must keep enough nuclear warheads should hard-liners return to power in Moscow and threaten

For the United States, no matter who is in power in the Kremlin, the proposed treaty will chiminate Russian attack as a realistic threat because it will leave Russia with only single-warhead land missiles. hombers and unreliable submarines to deliver a nuclear assault.

As a further shift toward a more defensive nuclear strategy, the two leaders appear to have made a decisive breakthrough on the most controversial military development of the 1980s: the U.S. wish to develop a glohal system of protection against small missile attacks.

Announcing that Russia had agreed to work on a joint antiballistic missile system, Mr. Bush

COCA: Bolivians Make Their Case to Legalize Its Tea

Bolivia's minister of planning, Samuel Doria Medina, said that if

the country could just begin to tap the world market for herbal teas

and sell its maté de coca -- crushed

coca leaves that can be used in tea

bags to produce a soothing and

aromatic tea - it could easily make

At world herbal tea prices, the

price of coca leaf would also be far

greater than what drug traffickers

are now paying, forcing them out of business, he said.

(330 pounds) of coca leaves to make one kilo of cocaine that a

peasant can sell in Bolivia to traf-

fickers for about \$2,000," Mr. Doriz Medina said. "If you make

maté de coca out of the same amount of leaves, the export price would be more like \$15,000."

Though it is questionable wheth-

"Look, it takes about 150 kilos

up the lost reven

Initially, the joint effort will probably involve a pooling of resources for detecting a missile launching — sensor satellites and ground-based radars, communications satellites and relay stations in time for interceptor rockets to destroy incoming missiles.

For effective defenses, countries as large as Russia and the United States would ultimately have to sta-tioo interceptor missiles in several sites - which would require amending the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, the 1972 accord generally regarded as the cornerstone of the arms-control process that culminated with the sweeping disarmament deal in Washington on Tues-

er Bolivia will be able to convince

the world that it is safe to have

large quantities of coca herbal tea

around, without a doubt those

coming to this country understand

almost immediately why coca has

At 12,000 feet, the air is so thin

that visitors are immediately of-

kind of diplomatic endorsement.

Queen Solia of Spain publicly

drank coca-leaf tea at the airport. In La Paz, Dr. Walter Alvarez

treats patients with both modern

medical techniques and medicines

He rubs coos on the temples of

patients to relieve headaches. He

mixes ground coca leaf with urine,

ash, rosemary and salt as a com-

press for women after they have

Entrepreneurs are now springin

up trying to market coca-based

products like toothpaste, creams

and topics that are said to use the

France to Close Azores Base

LISBON - France has decided

to close its missile-tracking station

in the Azores within four years,

military sources said Wednesday.

plant's medicinal properties.

based on coca.

given birth.

The pact was welcomed by Britain and France, which in a key respect may find life easier for

Moscow within 30 days to "explore ers in Europe. With the United the development of a legal basis for cooperation."

States and Russia now cooperating cooperation." less impetus for ouclear disarmament movements in Europe.

ssors had known of the possibility that about missing Americans.

Asked if he feared Congress would refer the economic aid because of his discloproved broad aid packages. These include that U.S. prisoners of war from proved broad aid packages. These include vietnam might have been held.

Yeltsin Vows to Find and Return Any U.S. POWs

"We can only greet such an agreement with satisfaction," said Daniel Bernard, a French Foreign Ministry spokesman.

Since the deal makes Washington more reliant than ever on its strategic submarines, Britain can be confident about the future of the Trident nuclear missile, the U.S.huilt system that Britain has bought as its own deterrent.

Praising what he said could turn out to be best deal in the history of arms control, Senator Joseph R. Biden of Delaware, a leading Democrat on security issues, said that Mr. Bush had chosen to "trade cuts in U.S. strategic arms at sea for a ban on Russia's most dangerous weapons on land."

By the year 2003, Russia is to destroy is SS-18s, highly accurate missiles carrying 10 warheads each, and its SS-24s, mobile, multiwarhead missiles. These were considered to be the most destabilizing Soviet weapons because, in a crisis, the temptations might be, for the United States, to try knocking them out in advance, and for the Russians to launch them before they could be destroyed.

been such a vital part of its culture. Eliminating those weapons has been a long-standing U.S. goal. fered cocs tea, which eases head-In exchange, the United States agreed to give up its remaining aches, nausea and weakness. In a ltiwarhead missiles, including 50 MXs, comparable to the SS-18s, and to cut in half — to 1,750 — the number of warheads on the most sophisticated U.S. submarines.

While Mr. Yeltsin, driven by economic pressure, has made the greater concession, Mr. Bush went further than expected in reducing sea-launched U.S. warheads.

He gives patients a mixture of Australian Ex-Premier coca and honey to soothe the stomach. He treats certain cases of dia- Denies Expenses Fraud Agence France-Presse

PERTH, Australia - Briao Burke denied Wednesday that he had submitted false expense claims during his live years as premier of Western Australia Mr. Burke, 45, who also served

as Australian ambassador to Ireland and the Vatican, made the denial shortly before he made his initial appearance in a Perth court on charges of false falsely claiming costs of overseas travel, meals and accommodation

approve aid for Russia and warned darkly of the consequences if the reform movement failed in Russia. It would mean, he said, "oew trillions of dollars for the arms race," a prospect he labeled "inadmissible and impermissible."

Mr. Bush predicted, "I think they're going to pass it."
Mr. Yeltsin said he had invited
President Bush to visit Moscow before the end of the year. A package of humanitarian and

technical aid and credits for Russia is pending in both the House and Senate, where lawmakers have been wary of voting new foreign aid in an election year when many U.S. voters are more worried about their own economy.

Mr. Yeltsin portrayed the aid as of importance beyond the borders

"ft is in Russia that the future of freedom in the 21st century is being decided," be said. "We are uphold ing your freedom as well as ours." And he hinted that the legislation, the Freedom Support Act, may be most important for its sym-

"Legislation promoting reforms is much more important than appropriations of funds," he said. Later, after a luncheon with congressional leaders, Mr. Yeltsin said was up to Congress and President Bush "to decide how to promote

the process of reform in Russia."

The Senate majority leader,

George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine, and the minority leader, Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, both said they believed that Mr. Yeltsin had made a strong case for aid, and had made it more likely that it would be approved soon. Senator Mitchell said that Mr. Yeltsin, responding to a question from the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island.

there was "no prospect" of a mili-tary coup in his country. Mr. Yeltsin announced that the Russian military had already begun "taking off alert" SS-18 ouclear missiles targeted at the United States, without waiting for the follow-on to the START treaty

had assured the lawmakers that

to be signed. Senate hearings on ratifying the START treaty resume next week after a long interruption. That pact would, among other things, require Russia to dismantle 22 of its SS-18 missiles each year.

"Tomorrow will be a day of peace." Mr. Yellsin promise have left behind the period when America and Russia looked at each

#### other through gun sights, ready to

pull the trigger at any time." Because of the new relationship, he said. "I call upon you to reasse the current policy of the United

States toward Russia and take a

fresh look at the longer-term prospects of our relations." New cooperatioo, he said, would promote a more efficient solution of your problems as well as ours, primarily by way of creating new jobs."

Mr. Yeltsin also promised an end to the deception that has long existed between the two countries. "There will be no more bes," he

Mr. Yeltsin has invited the United States and other natious to help investigate the "dark pages" in the archives of the KGB security police and the Communist Party Central (AP. Reiders)

#### TROOPS: A New U.S. Policy

(Continued from page 1)

the Defense Planning Guidance, the Pentagon leadership stated its plan for the army's forward presence in Europe as one in which the army would retain in Europe a corps comprising two heavy divisions and an armored cavalry regiment, with combat support capability and a base for reception and onward movement.

The senior Pentagon official added, "We still believe in maintaining a capable corps forward deployed in Europe with an end strength of about 150,000 troops and we don't believe the Defense Planning Guidance gives the army the flexibility to go below 150,000."

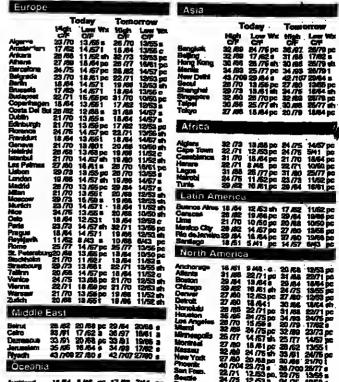
In the final draft, signed by Mr. Chency on May 22, the document states that the army will "commit to Europe" these same forces. A similar change was made in lan-guage regarding the commitment to forward deployment by U.S. troops in South Korea.

The army official, contradicting the Pentagon official, said the language change was carefully crafted to give the army the flexibility to significantly change the mix of forces in Europe.

It was pointed out that a "capable corps" could be defined as 75,000 troops and he suggested that all four military services could reduce the number of jobs in intelligence and communications.

# The Weather Europe

Thundershowers will wet the mid-Atlantic coset, eastern Great Lakes region and St. Lawrence Valley Friday, with a lew showers into Sahurday near the coast. Chicago, and the Pacific coast, will confor and Paris where the eastern Great Latest region and St. Lawrence Velley Friday, with a lewshowers into Saturday,
near the coast, chicago,
and the Pacific coast, will
be dry as Atlanta through
Houston remain hot.



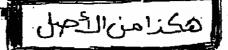
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Caspar W. Weinberger, left, leaving a news conference with his attorney, Robert Bennett.

### Weinberger and Those Notes

### Credibility in Iran-Contra Denials Challenged Anew

By Joel Brinkley New York Times Service WASHINGTON - From the

moment the Iran-Contra scandal broke into the open in November 1986, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger sought to make it painstakingly clear that he had despised the whole affair from the very beginning — and then found out too late that it had been carried out behind his back.

In testimony and published accounts, he insisted repeatedly that he had argued against the sale of weapons to Iran, believed he had managed to kill the program before it began and was surprised to learn by reading intelligence reports later that the program had not died but had instead blossomed into a major fiasco; without his knowledge.

White House officials had deliberately cot him off "the distribution list" for intelligence reports about the program, he said in testimony to committees inestigating the Iran-Contra affair in the summer of 1987.

And when the United States sent Hawk missiles to Israel for delivery to Iran in November 1985, he was not informed. This is part of the testimony that is behind his troubles now, as pros-ecutors suggest that his diaries tell a different story.

Mr. Weinberger was indicted Tuesday on charges that he had lied repeatedly about his knowledge of the Iran-Contra affair and had obstructed investigators by concealing existence of notes he took at crucial points during the scandal.

One intelligence report on the arms sales to Iran was erroneously routed to him after the pro-

gram was well along, Mr. Weinberger testified in 1987. And when he read the document he was dismayed because, he said, "I believed this baby had been strangled in the cradle."

After all, he had told President Ronald Reagan when the ootion was first discussed in 1985 that, in his view, the idea of selling arms to Iran was "too absurd to comment on."

This image — of an ardent opponent who was pushed out of the information and decisionmaking loop" so the sales could continue - stuck to Mr. Weinberger throughout the months of testimony and disclosure in 1986

Mr. Weinberger, like Secretary of State George P. Shultz, was portrayed as standing off to the side, shaking his head in dismay over the folly of his colleagues. Still, even then there were nag-

ging doubts among investigators. The commission headed by John G. Tower, which Mr. Reagan essales to Iran and the diversion of funds to Nicaraguan rebels, suggested in its February 1987 report that Mr. Weinberger had simply turned a blind eye because he had not wanted to get involved.

Speaking of Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Shultz, the commission said: "They simply distanced themselves from the program. They protected the record as to their own positions on this issue. They were not energetic in attempting to protect the president from the consequences of his personal commitment to freeing the hostages."

The Tower Commissioo, which included former Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie and

Brent Scowcroft, national security adviser under President Gerald R. Ford, and George Bush, never explicitly stated that Mr. Weinberger had known about the program as it was going

But the defense secretary immediately disputed even the commissioo's limited cooclusion, as did Mr. Shultz. And in the televised congres-

sional hearings on the Iran-cootra affair that summer, most committee members seemed willing to accept Mr. Weinberger's account, in part because at that time they had no way to demonstrate anything else. During private interviews a

few weeks before the public bearings in 1987, investigators had asked Mr. Weinberger if he had kept notes or a diary from He answered this way: "Occa-

sionally but relatively rarely. My handwriting is notoriously bad. I have trouble reading it myself. Occasionally take a few oote: but not really very often." That testimony is quoted in his

indictment. Prosecutors wbo have gained possession of his diaries say they show he was lying. Without saying so explicitly, the indictment suggests that, while Mr. Weinberger voiced op-position to the policy, he had

been kept informed as it devel-

oped in 1985. His congressional testimooy about the report he inadvertently received in 1987 offered a different picture. Asked if he had been surprised to receive an intelligence report that seemed to indicate American officials were negotiating aboot weapons with Iranians, be replied: "Indeed I

### Abused Women: Doctors Urged to Ask Questions

By Shari Rudavsky . Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - Domestic violence against women has become so prevalent in the United States that physicians should routinely question their women patients about whether they have been abused, according to new guidelines issued by the American Medical Association.

The announcement coincided with publication of a series of studies on domestic violence in Wednesday's issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, documenting a widespread increase in abuse of women by their partners. About one in four women will be attacked

by their partners at some point in their lives. and more than 4 million women in the United States are severely assaulted by their husbands or boyfriends during an average 12-

month period, one of the studies reported. onth period, one of the studies reported.

One of the biggest obstacles to dealing with domestic violence has been physicians. an emergency room has been abused, and 23 reluctance to address the problem with papercent of pregnant women seeking prenatal care have experienced domestic violence, ac-

cording to M. Roy Schwarz, a senior vice Nancy K. Sugg, an assistant professor of president of the American Medical Associa-Although domestic violence has been a professional concern for decades, the new

guidelines, which embody the association's recommendations but are oot binding, represent the first nationwide attempt to address "After 20 years, we decided it was getting

worse and not better," Mr. Schwarz said. We had to do something about it." "These guidelines are the state of the art

about what every doctor should know about domestic violence," he said.

tients because of feelings of helplessness or fears of "opening a Pandora's box." said medicine at the University of Washington.

She co-wrote a study in this week's Journal of the American Medical Association on primary-care physicians' response to domes-More than half of the 38 primary-care physicians Ms. Sugg interviewed reported that fear of offending the patient prevented

them from asking questions that might lead to revelations of abuse. Many others said they did oot ask such questions because there was little they could do for patients who

The new guidelines advise doctors to ques-

answered in the affirmative.

lence because it has become so common.

Physicians should ask women whether their partners have ever physically attacked them or threatened to do so, forced them to have sex or restricted their freedom of move-

Moreover, if women delay seeking care for injuries or give unlikely stories for how they sustained an injury, doctors should consider the possibility of domestic abuse regardless of "racial, ethnic, religious, educational and socioeconomic lines," the guidelines said.

When a woman admits she has been battered, the physician should discuss her safety before she leaves the office and offer her written information on legal options, counseling, shelters, crisis intervention programs and community services, the guidelines rec-

### Navy Chief **Gives More** Details on Sex Assaults

By Eric Schmitt New York Times Service

WASHINGTON -- Secretary of the Navy H. Lawrence Garrett 3d has provided oew details of his actions at a convention of naval aviators last year in Las Vegas, where 26 women say they were assaulted.

The more detailed description. relayed by a spokesman, came on. Tuesday after the navy made public oew investigatory reports that had been omitted from a report in April. These reports quoted a Marine captain as saying that Mr. Garrett "came by" one of the hotel suites where squadrons were bolding parties featuring pornographic movies, strippers and free beer.

While asserting again that he had no knowledge of any wrongdoing at the convention and saw nothing offensive, Mr. Garrett said that he went to the entrance in one of the snites to get a can of beer. In previons statements, he had said that he was oo an outdoor patio and was oot aware of any assaults until

Exactly where Mr. Garrett and senior navy officers were at the significant because investigators said that the lewd and rowdy behavior on the third floor was wellknown amoog cooventioneers.

When Mr. Garrett became navy secretary in 1989, be proclaimed a ban on lewd behavior and sexual harassment, issuing a "zero-tolerance" policy.

The behavior of officers at the

Las Vegas event has led to a farreaching navy investigation, reassignment of an admiral and a new training program for all personnel. Although the Naval Investigative Service issued a 2,000-page re-

port on April 29, the 55 pages that included the interview with the Marine captain and the only mention of Mr. Garrett were not made onb lic until Tuesday. Mr. Garrett said he had asked the Pentagon to investigate why the 55 pages were omit-

ted from the earlier report.

The navy said the documents poor, elderly and disabled, the Democratie-eootrolled Hoose were a "supplemental report" that were a measure that would enable all citi-June 10. Because of the delay in zens to register to vote as they rereceiving the additional documents and having his own name show up in one, Mr. Garrett requested that the Pentagon inquiry avoid "any appearance of conflict of interest, oavy officials said. The women who said they were

assaulted, including 14 officers, month, But it could be politically said they were manled and manhandled in the third-floor hallway of the Las Vegas Hilton.

### For Female Hotel Guests, Safety First

By Edwin McDowell New York Times Service

NEW YORK --- When Connie Cone Walters checks into a hotel, she carries a doorstop and makes sure the room has a dead bolt. Like many other women, Ms. Walters, a Northwest Airlines flight attendant, will not stay in a room on the ground floor.

And when her room-service order arrives, before opening the door she asks that the receipt be slid under it. "It's oot enough to open the door just

because you see a man in a white coat ontside the door," she said. Almost 40 percent of all business travelers now are women, according to the nonprofit U.S. Travel Data Center. While conditions

have improved for unaccompanied female travelers in recent years, concerns about safety and security remain. Melissa Widerkehr, a conference and meeting planner in Washington, refuses to check

into a room unless escorted by a porter.

"You never know who or what may be Northwest's female flight attendants are male colleagues, who check inside the closets, under the beds and behind the shower cur-

While hotel officials say such "security sweeps" are increasingly common, Northwest flight crews are especially sensitive to safety issues because of the killing last year of Nan-cy Ludwig, a Northwest flight attendant and stepmother of six daughters. She was bound, igged and raped before her throat was cut. The killer was apparently lurking in a stair-

way and followed her into her room at the

Airport Hilton in Romulus, Michigan. Many women have not forgotten an article in The Wall Street Journal last summer about the high crime rate at some inexpensive hotels and the concerns about whether the locks, lights, security guards and key-control sys-tems at these establishments were effective.

Many female travelers think that much remains to be done There should be more security personnel in the halls to ask to see your room key or to make sure you're registered there," said Ms. Walters of Northwest Airlines. "I'd also like

to see more security at outside entrances, and

not just after 10 o'clock at night."
But in many respects, traveling is easier today for women

At Locws L'Enfant Plaza in Washington, for example, maccompanied female guests are escorted to the hotel's parking garage. At 150 Radisson Hotels, where the proportion of female guests has soared to 44 percent from less than 30 percent eight years ago, rooms and cocktail lounges were given a brighter decor to do away with the traditional

them more inviting to women. In varying degrees, airports, restaurants and airlines are also trying to help women

dark "men's club" atmosphere and make

who travel. Airplanes usually offer few extra amenities beyond those that come with a first-class or business-class ticket. But lavatories on all 75 Northwest Airlines wide-body jets will be revamped beginning this summer to include bassinets, which will make it easier for parents to change their babies' dispers.

A growing number of airports, including those in Boston, Denver and Pittsburgh, have areas where children can play and parents can change infants during delays or layovers.

### Clinton Is a Hypocrite, Rap Artist Says

By Sheila Rule New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Responding to criticism by Governor Bill Clinton that remarks she made in a oewspaper interview were hate-filled and divisive, the rap artist Sister Soulconvention, and what they saw, is jah has characterized the Arkansas governor as a bypocrite and called his remarks "a poor excuse for an agenda-less candidate."

> "Sister Souljah was used as a vehicle, like Willie Horton and various other black victims of racism." she said at a news conference. She was referring to the furloughed rap-ist whose image in 1988 Republi-convey the mind-set of a gang

By Clifford Krauss

New York Times Service

higher voter turnout among the

new their driver's licenses and ap-

ply for social services at

White House officials said they would advise President George

Bush to veto the measure, which

was approved by the Senate last

that has the goal of encouraging

government agencies.

more people to vote.

WASHINGTON - Sceking

**Bush Faces a Dilemma** 

On Voter Registration

can campaign advertisements be-came a racially charged issue.

The news conference was called to respond to remarks made by Mr. Clinton on Saturday at a meeting of the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson's Rainbow Coalition, Mr. Clinton chided Mr. Jackson's group for giving a platform to the rap artist, who was quoted by The Washingtoo Post as saying after the Los Angeles riots, "If black people kill black people every day, why not have a week and kill white people?"

The rap artist, whose real name is Lisa Williamson, said the statement in The Post was intended to

make an election issue out of what

they call Republican attempts to

the president to veto the legislation

while "we're selling democracy around the world" would beighten voter cynicism and ultimately hurt

The president will have a heavy

burden of blame and explanation if he vetoes this legislation," Mr. Fo-

The bill passed Tuesday by 268 to 153, short of the two-thirds

needed to override a veto, with 239

Democrats joined by 28 Republicans and 1 Independent in favor.

Only 1g Democrats voted with 135

The Senate approval of the mea

The measure would replace the

potpourri of registration proce-

or all of the bill's provisions.

Republicans in opposition.

being veto-proof.

the Republican Party.

lev added.

member who would think nothing ton "lacks integrity, and paints of killing blacks or whites.

"When you have young black men who are socially and economically ignored and then they become casual murderers, they don't distinguish between black and white victims," she said in an interview after the oews conference on Tuesday. "So why would white people think they would not become victims of the cooditions they created?" she continued. "I was in oo

end and then surmising what happened before he got there." The Post inserview, published on May 13, included ber response to a question about the views of those

advocating that people go out

and kill anybody, whether white or black. What Clinton did was the

equivalent of someone walking into

a room on a conversation about to

who committed the violence. The Post reporter asked: "But Democrats have threatened to

Sister Souliah replied: "Yeah, it restrict voting. Speaker Thomas S. was wise. I mean, if black people Folcy of Washington said that for kill black people every day, why oot have a week and kill white people? You understand what I'm ple, this government and that mayblack people were dying every day in Los Angeles under gang violence. So if you're a gang member and you would normally be killing somebody, why oot kill a white person? Do you think that some-body thinks that white people are

himself as a staunch patriot, a people's servant, a compassionate liberal, a family man, a pro-woman

"He lacks integrity in all of those areas," she added.

Asked about the controversy, Mr. Clinton, in Santa Monica, California, said: "A lot of people said to me they agreed with what I said, I did oot attack her personally but I pointed out that she has a lot of influence on young people. And I understand how alienated and divided people are, but it's simply wrong to suggest that there are no good white people or that under any circumstances, one people in one way should kill each other just because they are a different race.

even the people themselves who were perpetrating that violence, did they think it was wise? Was that wise, reasoned action?"

saying? In other words, white peoor were well aware of the fact that better, or above and beyond dying. when they would kill their own

She said Tuesday that Mr. Clin-

That's just not right.".

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### Ulster Loyalists to Talk to Dublin for First Time Since '73

DUBLIN - The Irish Republic confirmed Wednesday that for the first time since 1973 its representatives will meet Friday with officials of both Catholic and Protestant political parties from Northern Ire-

The meeting in London is considered significant by the Irish goverament because Protestant-dominated parties, who insist that the province remain a part of Britain, have agreed to talk to Dublin for the first time since meetings between Irish Republic leaders and moderate unionists at Sunningdale,

England, in 1973. At those meetings, Prime Minister Liam Cosgrave of Ireland and Edward Heath of Britain, with Prime Minister Brian Faulkner, the agreement on the affairs of Northern Ireland.

unionists, who did not attend the 1973 talks, have also agreed to meet Irish officials. A government official said Wednesday that while there were many uncertainties about how well the talks will proceed, the fact that they are being held is a "hopeful

dependent in 1922, hard-line

development." On Friday, after the four major northern parties agreed to meet, the Irish foreign minister, David Andrews, said, "We are encouraged by this indication that the political

moderate unionist leader of North-ern Ireland, reached a short-lived the agreed basis. We look forward killed in 23 years.

Irish Agreement, is that no change will be made in the status of the to our direct participation in the meeting and we are determined to do all in our power to promote a The meeting Friday is also considered important because for the first time since Ireland became insuccessful outcome to the process, whose objective is to achieve a new

> The British minister for the province, Patrick Maybew, who has been chairman of the talks, said they were part of a three-phase process that would cover the proposed structure of a new government for Northern Ireland, and other issues. Britain took direct control of the

Northern Ireland."

beginning for relationships within

control the rising violence there.

British initiative begun a year ago to seek a peaceful political settle-

The talks are part of a major

In addition to the British and Irish governments, and the three Protestant-dominated parties, the talks will be attended by the predominantly Catholic Social Democratie Labor Party, which is a moderate force that seeks gradually increasing Dublin influence in the North, but not immediate reunion. The party also denounces the vi-

olent campaign of the predomi-nantly Catholic Irish Republican Army, which wants to force Britain out of the province. The IRA's political wing, Sinn province in 1972 in an attempt to Fein, has been excluded from the

talks because it refuses to denounce The policy of both Ireland and ment of the civil war in the oorth in

province without the consent of the There are 950.000 Protestants

and 650,000 Catholics. Irish officials said it had oot been decided whether Mr. Andrews, or a lower official, would represent Ireland at the talks; nor who would represent the Democratic Unionist Party, the hard-line group headed by the Reverend Ian

The independent chairman of the talks in London is to be Ninian M. Stephen, a former governor general of Australia, whose accomplishments include arranging a peace agreement between hostile groups of aboriginal people in his

- JAMES F. CLARITY

of jobs awaiting college graduates. "I have some friends who have graduated with wonderful degrees in computer science and law, and there are no jobs out there,

Members of the group said they had seen aid to education slashed radically in recent

When asked for impressions of government or politics or Congress, their reactions were sharply negative.

They associated politicians with words such as crooks, corruption, liars and brainwashers. They associated Congress with con-

#### tration by mail and at the offices of state agencies such as welfare and unemployment-compensation of-The bill would also prohibit removal of a registered voter's name from the rolls for failure to vote, and it would encourage registration on Election Day. These measures would almost certainly help Democrats by adding welfare clients, the working

would also have to offer voter regis-

without appearing hostile to participatory democracy. In the floor debate, Republicans said the bill would open the door to more fraud and needlessly add to state expenses. They unsuccessfully offered an alternative they said would encourage voting by giving states \$25 million to support regis-

Representative David Dreier. Republican of California, called the bill "the National Voter Fraud Act," adding: "American citizen or not, virtually anyone who has a driver's license can register to vote with little fear of getting caught,"

Democrats said that concern was overblown. They cited several enforcement mechanisms and said there were substantial criminal penalties for intimidation or coercion against citizens to register or vote a particular way.



#### POLITICS: The Current Generation of Young American Voters Is Clearly on the Sidelines conversation faltered, their mood turned are finding a career, you are doing a lot of that the United States had its best years

(Continued from page 1)

year of political alienation, they are more pessimistic about the future and more disengaged from politics than any other age

group.
"They're tuned out," said Ruy Teixeira, a visiting fellow at the Brookings Institution who is completing a book called "The Disappearing American Voter." "They aren't interested in government and don't think government and politics have

much to do with their lives."

When a dozen men and women between ages 18 and 24 were assembled by The Washington Post in California's capital — the state has traditionally defined youth culture - that conclusion was borne out In two hours of discussion about their generation and the political process, they spoke passionately about problems and the

fear of facing a future of diminished opporwhen the subject turned to politics, the

have little or no connection to political par-ties. They are not excited by Mr. Clintoo or President George Bush. Unlike many older Americans, they are not swept up by Ross

"I think it's so much easier to accept the fact that nothing is going to change rather than to think, try to think optimistically that by voting something is going to change," said David Davis, 22, a voter and recent graduate

of Morehouse College. For Sheri Bounds, politics has nothing to do with her life. She described herself, somewhat apologetically, as self-centered. Tve been thinking about me, my schooling, my friends, my work," she said. Karle Bjerke, 20, a student at the Universi-

haps it was good that many young people did

ty of California at Davis, argued that per-

mical.

They hold politicians in contempt. They it's your duty to vote, but once you get 18, we're oot all ready to vote."

They get almost all their political informa-

tion from television, they said. "I had a government class," Mrs. Berger said. "I learned a little about the political system but nothing about how I should look

A handful of issues touch the members of The cost and quality of education. The global environment.

The economy. The young adults in Sac-ramento echoed the anxiety of a generation seeing a diminished future for themselves

Abortion.

at politics or that I could make a difference if

and the country. A recent Washington Post-ABC News surnot vote.

A recent Washington Post-ABC News surWashers. They associated Congress with the congress

Part of the pessimism comes from the lack

said Eleanor Alvarez, 24, a state employee and part-time student. They're graduating, they put years in school, they got the education. Where are the jobs?"

### Herald Tribune.

### Yeltsin Rings a New Tone

Bous Yeltsin's trip to Washington comes decked in a series of stunning revelations that are bound to have a lasting effect on the tone of Russian-American relations even as the heavy-duty political exchanges, including Tuesday's arms control announcements, are absorbed into regular state practice.

Russia's first elected democratic president in a millennium of history chose as a kind of special gift to the American democracy a selection of documents culled from the Kremlin's awesomely capacious secret files. On display at the Library of Congress, these papers tell of tales of misconduct and treachery not previously heard in the 70odd Communist and Soviet years. Their presentation now suggests a commitment to openness and honest inquiry on the international as well as the national level. This is exactly the basis on which a deepening

a-American connection must be built. With Mr. Yeltsin arrived word of a recent Russian account of a truly appalling incident: the Soviet Union's concealment of an accident at a biological warfare works in

killed in an anthrax epidemic that Moscow falsely attributed to naturally tainted meat. The suggestion - proven only now - that the Soviets were prepared to cheat and lie to hide a secret program, a terrible tragedy and a violation of a formal arms control treaty, had cast a heavy pall over Soviet-American deliberations as a whole into the '80s. The latest disclosure is encouraging as

a concrete sign of a new day.

Even more gratifying is Mr. Yeltsin's acknowledgment that Americans taken prisoner in World War II, the Korean War, the Cold War and even Vietnam were secretly stashed away in the Soviet Union and that some from Vietnam, and perhaps others, may still be alive. These disclosures reach into a matter of great sadness, bitterness and fellow feeling on the part of many Americans. The electrifying possibility that some of those who were left behind in America's wars may yet be restored to their country and kin can now be pursued with full vigor.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

### The IMF Is Overdoing It

As Boris Yeltsin and George Bush have discovered, it takes courage and trust to make arms control work. It will require a similar leap of faith to help Russia move to a free economy. Yet the International Monctary Fund seems unprepared to make that leap. Its cramped response endangers Mr. Yeltsin's dream of economic reform.

ct

The IMF is blocking the release of \$24 billion that the West promised to provide in 1992. This cantion might makes sense if the Russian government had moved slowly. Instead Mr. Yeltsin has carried out an astonishing array of market reforms even without the promised aid. Now, however, as the economy spirals downward, his parliament is beginning to question further reforms. In these circumstances, the IMF's caution amounts to reckless inaction.

In the past few months, Russia has decontrolled prices and cut the deficit by half, Last week the parliament approved a sweeping plan to privatize many state enterprises. This week Mr. Yelstin appointed Yegor Gai-dar, the architect of radical reform, as acting prime minister — eliminating any question about the president's resolve. He also issued a set of pro-market decrees.

The IMF's response? Warm words, harsh demands. For starters, it would require Russia to use billions of the promised aid to pay off debts of the other republics of the former Soviet Union. No one denies Russia's ultimate liability. But why now when its own needs are severe and the other republics are barely thinking about reform?

The Russians are similarly upset about two more IMF conditions: overly strict targets for the deficit, and restrictive access to a fund set up to stabilize the value of the ruhle.

The IMF proposals are not outrageous, but their effect is to cut aid by as much as half. That is reckless. Russia needs at least \$18 billion to import necessary food, spare parts and raw materials during the first tran-sitional year. The other \$6 billion is to be set aside to stabilize the value of the ruble, a prerequisite for fostering trade. By piling on restrictions, the IMF cuts into muscle.

The sad truth is that the IMF and Russia are squahhling over details, not principle. The IMF wants fiscal stability. So does Russia; that is why it has attacked the deficit. The IMF wants Russia to control the printing of ruhles. So does Russia, which is why it wants other republics to convert to their own currencies. The IMF wants Russia to constrain credit that keeps obsolete factories alive and fnels inflation. So does Russia, which is why it has raised interest rates 40-fold.

Yes, Russia needs to do more. Energy prices must be decontrolled, interest rates raised further, credit further tightened. But even here, the disagreements have become minor. What is needed to propel Russia's historic leap to markets — as Secretary of State James Baker observed this week - is a sound package, not perfect reform. For the IMF, that means more courage, less dithering.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### **Find a Cure for Gunfire**

The blood on the streets of Washington every night is evidence enough of what some of America's top medical experts are now concluding: that gun violence in the country has become a public health emergency. It should be listed with cancer and ry killer. In an issue devoted to the subject, the Journal of the American Medical Association points up the finding of C. Everett Koop, the former surgeon general, and George Lundberg, the journal's editor, that medical studies "paint a grotesque picture of a society steeped in violence."

So serious is the health menace of America's open firearms market that Dr. Koop says owners of firearms should be tracked as carefully as operators of automobiles. Purchases should be restricted to buyers according to physical and mental condition and training, the editorial says. Topics in the issue include the ease with which high school students can acquire handguns and the high rate of fatal shootings of black male teenagers in urban areas — with the District of Columbia right there at the top of the list. If this violence "were due to a virus," says Dr. Koop, "the American people and

their leaders would be shouring for a cure." Let the shouting begin, then, against a health menace that can be curbed dramatically if only lawmakers stopped quaking at the sight of National Rifle Association lobbyists and instead looked around a little. They might react to the fact that firearms are now a leading cause of accidental deaths, particularly among children.

More and more parents are now painfully aware of what handguns can do to a neighborhood, to a childhood, to a life. Law enforcement officials know it, too, and have been pressing the White House and members of Congress for the Brady bill, which would require a waiting period on handgun purchases, and for restrictions on assault-style weapons, which are now mowing down innocent bystanders, police, children

at play and young men at war.

The answer of the gun lobby is that bad people should not have guns but that other people need to arm themselves because you cannot rely on government protection. And if people want instant purchase of assault weapons or handguns, that is the NRA way, But is it a way of life - or a way of death?

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Other Comment

#### **Protest in South Africa**

Klerk are not really moving ahead.

The negotiations over the "new South Africa" promised by President Frederik de

The African National Congress of Nelson Mandela is beginning to lose padence. But massive protests and strikes, like those the ANC launched to mark the day when, 16 years ago, a revolt by black schoolchildren in Soweto was bloodily put down, will probably not help realize the ANC's aims for the consottution and pow-

ers of a transitional government. Such acts are legitimate. And as long as the African Nadonal Congress protests remain peaceful, they will not be "irresponsi-hle," as Mr. de Klerk claims.

But they negatively influence the climate at a time when many compromises still have to be found before the election of a constitutional assembly can be set up. in which all citizens of South Africa will be eligible to vote.

Pressure creates connterpressure. And it is not only the white minority that is trying to defend itself against the fact that the presumably strongest poliocal power in South Africa is trying to impose its will on all the other groups. This is not the way to create the "new South Africa."

- Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

#### The Role of Monarchy

Inevitably the shabby standards of the Loudon newspapers in reporting the royal family have directed public attention to the performance of the press, and there have even been mutterings of legisladve measures to ensure fair reporting. This is a legitimate area for public concern hut it is not an issue that should distract the public from the more serious question of the role of the monarchy in a modern democracy.

It would be premature to write off the royal family. As an institution it has come through serious crises in the past. It could be argued that the monarchy will continue to provide heads of state in the absence of plausible alternatives. In the light of the performances of politicians, citizens of Western-style democracies would be reluctant to thrust this additional power into their hands, which is what would occur if an

elected presidential model were chosen. - Australian Financial Review (Sydney).

#### INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER

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### **OPINION**

# Human Rights in China: A Case History, Unfinished

BEUING — Under mounting pressure, China's government in the last year has grudgingly improved a deplorable human rights record. To begin with Beijing no longer says that international concern for Chinese human rights amounts to meddling in China's internal affairs.

But even though the authorities are learning what human rights are all about, the system continues to fight tooth and nail against any further progress in this area. One way in which the human rights simaoon has improved slightly is that my busband

#### The Beijing government has made progress, but the next step will be more difficult.

is no longer locked in solitary confinement in a horrible cell in Beijing No. 2 Prison. Let me tell you about my husband, Wang Juntao. He is 33 years old, and these days be is always in my heart — but never in my arms. We have been married five and a half years, and for more than half that time he has been behind bars. He and Chen Ziming were branded as the masterminds of the Tiananmen Square democracy movement of 1989 and are serving 13-year prison sentences on

charges of counterrevolutionary crimes. I will never forget the way my husband was treated after he was taken from the detention center and thrown into Beijing No. 2 Prison on April 2, 1991. He and other political prisoners were locked in solitary confinement in tiny

#### By Hou Xiaotian

The writer, who wants to visit the United States to compaign for the release of her husband, Wang Juntao, is being deried a passport by the Chinese authorities.

cells, in violation of China's own laws on realment of prisoners. The cell was dark and infested with eight or nine kinds of bugs, which did not leave a healthy piece of flesh on funtao. The air was stagnant, the toilets stank, and the food was unsuitable for human beings.

This inhumane treatment seriously dam-

aged the physical and spiritual health of Juntao and the others. I frantically scurried around, pleading with officials to improve my husband's situation. Their answer was al-ways: "We'll continue to punish him in this way. It reforms more than 90 percent of the troublemakers, and it'll reform him, too."
On June 4, 1991, I broke the story of Juntao's prison life to the foreign media. The story made waves, but to everybody's amazement not one leader came forward to do anything.

Because conditions did not get better, Juntao decided on July 13 to give the government a one-month deadline to improve conditions. If it did not, he would begin a hunger strike to protest the illegal solitary confinement and to protect the right of all political prisoners to be treated as human beings. A hunger strike is always a risk, but it was particularly dangerous for Juntao. He had contracted hepatitis B

in prison, and be was not getting medicine. On Aug. 14, the last bit of waiting for benevolence ran out and Wang Juntao and Chen Ziming began a hunger strike. Interna-

By William Pfaff

tional opinion was aroused. The foreign media reported the event. Some countries sent human rights delegations for negotiations.
Many international organizations reprimended the government. But the most moving

thing was a hunger strike in America by Chinese students who had fled abroad. The authorities, kicking and screaming, fi-nally made some concessions and ended the illegal solitary confinement of Wang Juntao and other political prisoners. Their living conditions have improved, and they at least have

some access to a doctor. At the time they made those concessions, the authorities knew that the U.S. Congress was debating the extension of most-favorednation treatment for China. If Beijing had continued mistreating Juntao and the others, it might have affected the outcome.

Even though my husband's situation has

improved somewhat, the world has not forgotten China's human rights record. Almost every foreign government delegation brings up the subject, and almost every Chinese leader visiting abroad encounters it.

If the concessions over conditions for Juntao and other political prisoners marked the first step forward for human rights in China, the second step was the government's publi-cation in November of an official white pa-per, "Human Rights in China." This was a meaningless 62-page report intended to rebut Western allegations that China violates human rights. The white paper fools no one.

It says that all Chinese benefit from human

rights, including economic, social and polio-cal rights. It says that laws are provided to guarantee that these rights are protected. Not

ment's content for days on end, but newspapers gave it endless coverage and virtually pers gave it causes coverage and virtually everyone was required to study the white paper. It was like a mass movement. Through this widespread dissemination, an understanding of human rights has spread through-out China. A foundation for human rights has been laid among the people.

The white paper is certainly not a definitive statement of human rights in China. It cannot hold back foreign pressure for liberalization. But it at least acknowledges that human rights are an important issue. This means that the next time we go up against the system, it will not be burnan rights versus no human rights but a matter of differing opinion over

the nature of these rights.

Major progress is reflected in the government's behavior. Beijing openly receives foreigners who are studying the human rights situation, and they travel around the country. No matter what the authorities' motives are - whether or not they are sincere - so long. as such moves continue to add up, progress will continue to be made.

The next step will be even more difficult, If China is to join the international order, it will have to permit itself to be subject to internadonal human rights supervision. I am confident that one day China will accept world standards and give real meaning to the white paper. This last step will require even more

internacional pressure than ever before.

1 hope friends inside and outside China will help apply this pressure. Then maybe Juntao can again be in my arms, as well as in my heart. The New York Times.

### Yugoslavia: Again, Bush Should Have Charted a Middle Course

WASHINGTON — America led the way in reversing Iraq's ag-gression in Kuwait. America stands aside and tolerates the murderous Serbian rampage in ex-Yugoslavia. Why? What do these contrasting U.S. decisions tell us about the nature of

war in the vaunted new era? Thoughtful Americans and others pose these questions with growing frequency. They sense that the sharp contrast between Kuwait and Yugoslavia provides insights into what a second Bush term would mean for American leadership in the world. Hopes that U.S. troops would inter-

P ARIS—The struggle to obtain a cease-fire in Sarajevo has made people both in Washington and in the

European capitals think seriously

about military intervention in Yugo-

slavia. This thinking has been more

serious in Washington than in West-

ern Europe - the place that ought to

be serious about this crisis - because

Washington has the habit of action.

It remains all but impossible to get

agreement among the West Europe-

ans on matters so drastic as military

However, no one in Washington or

ite durdose ci unis intervendon

Europe has a satisfactory answer to

the question of what would be the

It is a question also asked about the

largely ineffectual political interven-

tions of the European Community

thus far, and of the United Nations.

The UN sanctions do have a clear and limited aim: to stop Serbian ag-

gression in Bosnia-Herzegovina. But

the UN military intervention dis-

cussed last week concerned opening a

logistical corridor to Sarajevo to feed

the population and treat its casual-

ties, with the airport reopened under

UN control for the same purpose. It

If the cease-fire in Sarajevo gener-

ally holds, and there have been viola-

oons, a limited humanitarian aid suc-

cess will have been achieved by

United Nations sanctions. Such a

success, however, has no clear sequel.

jevo cease-fire does not hold? The

population could be protected by clearing away the Scrbian irregulars

controlling the heights around the

city. But that could not be done with

a few foreign air strikes. Infantry

would have to sweep the irregulars'

fantry stop, given that each position

taken up hy an intervendon force would itself be vulnerable to further

attack? A secured airport is possible,

At what point would the UN in-

positions and secure them.

And what is to be done if the Sara-

was a humanitarian enterprise.

action in what was Yugoslavia.

vene to prevent the barbaric slaughter of Bosnians in Sarajevo were always misplaced. President George Bush foreshadowed that on Jan. 7 when he stated in a television interview the heart of what I call the Bush Doctrine: "I don't want to send young men into a war where I can't see that they're going to prevail and prevail rapidly." Panama and Kuwait fit that test. The president believes - rightly, in my view - that Yugoslavia does not Given the killing and the acts of what

Bosnians and Croats call "cultural

but the military uncertainties remain

very great, and the question of the

political purpose of such an interven-

Presumably the rationale of any in-tervention is to produce a political settlement of the Yugoslav war. But

on what terms? Simply a permanent cease-fire on the present lines occu-pied by Serb. Creat and Bosman

forces? If that is what happens, Serbia

has won the war. It has done what it

set out to do: annex those parts of

Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina with

substantial Serbian populations, and

them, which certainly has happened). For practical purposes, a Greater

Serbia" now has been created, thanks

mainly to the heavy wespons of the

Serbian-dominated Yugoslav army.

By DE ANGELLS IS

BOSNIA

Il Popolo (Roue).

CAW Syndicate.

tion remains unanswered.

By Jim Hoagland genocide," U.S. military intervention now would not bring a quick, decisive halt to the multiple Yugoslav wars. By the standard of the Bush Doctrine, Yugoslavia is too hard.

The United States would have to be prepared for years of involvement. The Bush administration has already demonstrated in Iraq and in Panama that it does not have the resolution, the staying power, even the attention span for that.

The pictures of Mr. Bush being led from the podium smilling from tear

This could not be a stable settle-

ment, however, because the peoples

who have had their territories seized

and seen their relatives expelled or

killed will set out eventually to get

revenge and recover their lands -

presumably then expelling or killing

the Serbian occupants, thereby laying the foundation for the next war among the South Slavs.

A logical alternative is to try to re-

establish the frontiers that existed

when Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia-

Herzegovina declared their indepen-

dence. This is what the international

reasons this is as difficult a solution as

the previous one is unsatisfactory.

Who will drive the Serbs out? A UN army? Rearmed Crosts and Muslims

acting with UN blessing or support?

I'M SORRY

FOR THE

DELAY !.

WEST

gas in Panama City should remind America of how unsettled Panama remains two years after Operation Just Canse Left in place, Saddam Hussein grows stronger, not weaker, as the CIA now admits. Fight 'em and forget 'em is the Pentagon bumper-sticker ver-sion of the Bush Doctrine.

Yugoslavia would not be that sim-ple. And Mr. Bush is right about this: As tragic and reprehensible as the human suffering is, the Yugoslav surife does not represent the direct threat to U.S. interests that Iraq's invasion

gued in The Washington Post and Time magazine against U.S. intervention in Yugoslavia.
But Mr. Krauthammer has to wrestle with an unspoken burden. He has to reconcile U.S. inaction in Yugoslavia with his intellectual creation, the unipolar world disciplined and

But that begs the larger questions that he and others have raised by in-

volcing a new world order or a unipo-

lar era, based on America's power, sense of justice and vision, as the basis.

for the future. Bosnia exposes such

broad post-Cold War concepts of Pax

Some of the most or and commen-

tary on the subject comes from

Charles Krauthammer, who has ar-

Americana as wishful thinking.

shaped by American power, The burden is similar to the one Dostoyevski imposed on Ivan Karamazov with the question: How can children be tortured and murdered if there is a God? Similarly, how can Sarajevo happen in a unipolar world where America is all-powerful and wiser than others? What can justify not using American force to save lives now and ensure that fighting does not

engulf neighboring countries? Bosnia shows that we do not live in -unipolar-world. So did President -Bush's trip to the Earth Summit in Rio, where the world ignored his unnecessarily belligerent and belated attempt to "lead" on environmental issues. A crescendo of threats from withdraw American troops from NATO if Europeans do not cave on GATT have also failed to produce

the unconditional surrender sought. On substance, I have no particular quarrel with Mr. Bush on Rio, Yugoslavia or NATO. What troubles me is the "all or nothing" approach that the administration has adopted on foreign policy. It is the political equivalent of the Pentagou's post-Victnam, post-Beirut mind-set about conflict abroad: Crush em in a week or don't get involved. Do it our way or we pick up

our marbles and go home. That might work in a truly unipolar world. A year ago George Bush could have created the aura of American invincibility that such a strategy requires. But he hastily abandoned Iraq with Saddam still in power. He stood by in Yugoslavia when he could have helped avoid the tragedy, further devaluing the coercive power of American diplomacy.

Masterful in Desert Storm, Mr.

Bush has fared poorly in developing intermediate policies that persuade or coerce other countries to avoid looming confrontation. He is not a skillful practitioner of gunboat diplomacy, in an era when that talent would be of great utility.

A flexing of U.S. muscle at the right

moment might well have prevented Saddam's rape of Knwait, Serbia's worst outrages and China's massacre of peaceful civilians. All three were special clients of Mr. Bush and his State Department. All three planged through whatever yellow lights Washington thought it was flashing.

That is how you get into crush 'em or ignore 'em situations. Bosnia dem-

onstrates that the world vitally needs timely American leadership to avoid such disasters — and that the world is not getting that leadership.

### Asians Wonder If Peace Will Be Kept

S EOUL — The letters PKO, for Peace-Keeping Organization, leapt out of the headlines as South Korean papers, otherwise written in Hangul or Chinese characters, an-nounced this week that the Japanese parliament had approved the dispatch of Japanese troops abroad for the first time since World War II. As many as 2,000 soldiers will be available for peacekeeping operations, starting in Cambodia later this year. Although the Japanese troops will be under United Nations command. Koreans cannot believe that their historic foe will not turn to old-style imperialism if given a chance. Fear that Japan will again use

military might to protect and ad-

vance its economic and other inter-

ests in Asia is more pronounced in

Korea than elsewhere in the region. Taiwan — which was under Japa-

East Asians See Cause for Real Fear

THE PASSING of a rather modest bill allowing Japan to send troops on

overseas duty is being received with misgivings in much of East Asia. On the face of it, there should be little to worry about. What threat could come from 2,000 armed personnel, presumably lacking any substantial amount of modern hardware? The danger seems negligible. But what is to ensure that this will not be the beginning of a revival of the kind of Japanese militarism that inflicted so much suffering on the peoples of Asia in the [past]? Who can deny that with so wide and strong an economic interest in

so many parts of the world, Japan might not one day feel the need to maintain a coercive force to defend it? What makes these fears seem all the

more real is that Japan has, or can generate, the technological capability to

#### By Donald Kirk

nese occupation from 1895 to 1945, longer than any other part of Asia has not reacted as vehemently. Nor has China.

The Korean view, both North and South, was colored by 35 years of Japanese rule in the peninsula until the end of the war. But the Japanese had left an indelible mark from marauding raids going deep into history. South Korea's greatest military hero is Admiral Yi Soon Shin, whose "turtle ships" — the world's first irou-clads — repulsed a Japanese invasion force in the late 16th century. His statue dominates the broad avenue in Seoul that

leads to the national museum, China can afford a loftier view of

- The Jakarta Post.

while the Japanese may have proven superior economically, China remains the origin of much of Japan's writing, religion and culture. Japa-nese troops may have raped Nan-king and ruled much of northern China from the 1930s to the end of the war, but the country's vast size and its huge population pro-vide an ultimate defense.

The view from Taiwan is different. The Japanese were not loved during their 50-year rule. But they formed comfortable relationships with Taiwan businessmen that have endured. The Taiwan response is complicated by a rift between the indigenous Chinese and those who fled to the island during the Communist takeover of the mainland in 1949 and who have dominated the ruling party since. For native Tai-wanese, Japanese contacts are a convenient foil against the resented "foreign" elite from the mainland.

Despite these differences, the countries of Northeast Asia are uneasy about what the new Japanese role in peacekeeping may portend. With the demise of the Soviet Union and the gradual withdrawal of U.S. forces from the Western Pacific, they worry that Japan may be temoted to fill any vacuum.

The writer, who is preparing a book about Korean business, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

of Kuwait did. The president is thus Before Any Intervention, Clarify the Political Goal A more modest and attainable objective of international intervention

is the one implicit in what both the

European Community and the Unit-

ed Nations have already done: to cause the overthrow of Slobodan Mi-

losevic and his government in Belgrade, and to promote negotiations between a successor government in Serbia and the other states of what used to be Yugoslavia in order to put peaceful end to this affait. The developing opposition inside Serbia to the Milosevic government and its adventures suggests that this outcome is not impossible. The sauctions are having an effect. Mr. Miloer are far fewer than were (for example) Saddam Hussein's. There is

poses the government. The shock of a Western military intervention, at Sarajevo or elsewhere, could be decisive. But no one knows. There are plenty of Serbs who enthusiastically support what the Mi-losevic government has done to gratify the territorial claims made by Serbia since the Middle Ages.

an opposition, which makes itself

known. The Orthodox Church op-

And now there is a reported movement of units of the Yugoslav army, ostensibly disengaged from the Bos-nian front, toward Kosovo, the Albanian-populated Serbian-controlled province between Serbia and Macedonia, on Albania's border. The population there is restless and has formed a shadow government. No doubt Mr. Milosevic sees Kosovo in need of "cleansing." Will the interna-tional community tolerate that? One would like to believe that this

affeir is nearing its end, if the ceasefire at Sarajevo holds; but of course it has quite possibly only begun. The international community has yet to offer any definition of its positive political objective in the Yugoslav crisis. Troop intervention must certainly be given a political objective. and this must be defined now, because military intervention remains a serious possibility.

The primordial issue is that nation-

al aggrandizement in Europe through aggressive war must not be allowed to succeed. If it does succeed, all that has been accomplished in the moral remaking of European politics and policy since 1945 is betrayed. It is worth a great deal to prevent that. It is a European interest above all, but it is an American interest, too. International Herald Tribune.

O Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

The Washington Post.

### IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Ado Over Dogs PARIS - Here and there in Paris

yesterday [June 17] the execution of the police decree regarding the the police decree regarding the roundup of unmuzzled dogs pro-voked several disturbances. An ac-tress who attempted to recoup a cap-tured canine was taken up for her interference, and as she would not go quietly to the stadon she was carried there kicking, struggling and screaming. The crowd booted the police, but in the name of humane treatment severely attacked an officer who treated a canine prisoner brutally.

#### 1917: Greek Steps Down

ROME - King Constantine abdicated on the 46th anniversary, to the very day, of his predecessor and namesake's defeat under the walls of Constantinople, that city having been captured by the Turks on June 11. 1453. The late King and Queen of Greece and members of their family arrived at Messina at 8:45 today [June 17] on board the Royal yacht Sphacteria. In Athens, the Greek government is taking strict measures to prevent any disorder. All persons having arms must give them up, and anyone touching telephone or tele-graph wires will be shot.

#### 1942: A U.S. Air Victory AN AMERICAN BOMBER BASE

IN THE WESTERN DESERT, Lib-ya — [From our New York edition:] United States Army Air Corps offi-cers here told today [June 17] in vivid detail of their first action in the Medi-terranges at heart section. terranean theater of war. They bombed an Italian fleet saw their bombs hit two battleships and a heavy cruiser and learned that as a result of their raid, the large enemy naval force inrued back without attacking a vital British convoy headed for Malta. The American bombers scored thirty-five direct bomb hits on the two battleships, and the squadron commander said, "It was like shoot-ing fish in a barrel."

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Barbara Caral

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**OPINION** 

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# MBERTAL OMBERTAL ON DESCRIPTION AND THE RESERVE AND THE RESERV

### Clinton on Call-In Program

Washington Past Service WASHINGTON - Governor Bill Clinton will appear Thursday night on the CNN talk show "Larry King Live," the U.S. cahle television news network announced. nonnuclear powers.

### Without Term Limits They Won't Balance the Budget

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The specter of a constitutional amendment requiring balanced budgets no longer haunts Washington. The amendment has been defeated; the status quo is safe.

And it is altogether appropriate that

more than the nine-vote margin of defeat (the vote was 280 to 153 in favor of it, but short of the two-thirds required) was provided by 12 Democrats who cosponsored the amendment and then popposed it. They gave their written

words, which were worthless.

If you do not mind being fed fibs and dissimulations by people whose deceits presuppose that you are dim-witted, the arguments of the opponents of the amendment were entertaining

The opponents in Congress, and their allies in the public employees' unions, the American Association of Retired

No tax increase of any size --- not one nickel ---- until term limitation has ended the careerism that depends on deficit spending.

Persons, the Conference of Mayors and many other factions interested in increasing government spending, said they were worried that the amendment would not work. Yes, they were up in arms against the amendment because they thought it would be impotent.

The opponents also said the amendment was an evasion of duty, an excuse for not making "tough choices" to re-duce the deficit right now. You see, the public employees unions, mayors and the rest just can't want to get started.

Congressional opponents said: We so love the Constitution, we cannot bear to injure it with an amendment that Congress — we — would ignore or evade. They said that if Congress lacks the "courage" for those "tough choices," no amendment will create courage. So much for the oath they take, swearing to uphold the Constitution.

Why would obeying the amended Constitution require superhuman, not-to-be-asked courage? Because balancing the budget would require decisions (raising taxes, cutting spending) inconvenient for the primary business of today's Congress:

incumbency protection.

There are just two things that threefourths of the American people want that Congress will not permit. One is a balanced budget amendment, the other is term limits for legislators. These are anathema to Congress because careerism is the shared creed of Democrans and Republicats, and deficit spending burdening future voters to buy today's voters — is the key to careerism.

A balanced budget amendment would be much less necessary if Congress's culture of spending were changed by term limits, which would change the motives and behavior of legislators. A term limitation amendment is currently bottled up in the hostile House Judiciary Committee, chaired by 20-term Jack Brooks, a Texas Democrat. Opponents of term limits say they oppose limits because these are "undemocratic." Op-ponents so love democracy that they will

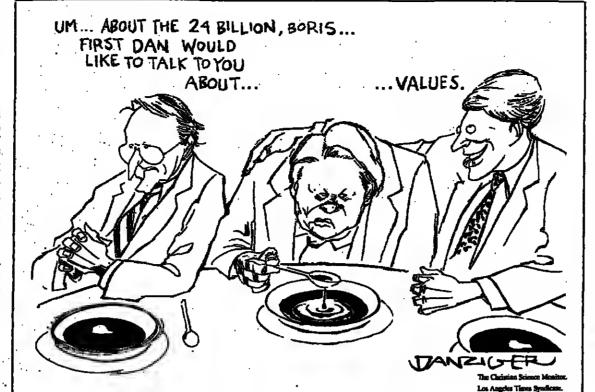
not allow a vote on limits. Many congressional candidates — aspiring careerists now clawing their way toward Congress - are courting voters by endorsing term limits. But if they get to Washington and are asked to help pry the amendment from the grip of the Jodiciary Committee (a discharge petition requires 218 signatures), many of them probably will do what the dirty dozen co-sponsors of the balanced budget amendment did: They will say they were just kidding. The Washington Post and The New

York Times and other thunderers against the balanced budget amend-ment deplore the fact that the public's strongest political passion is taxaphobia. But that passion is the public's judgment on the competence and motives of the careerists who dominate Congress and whose purpose for misal-locating resources is re-election.

There are sensible people who think that government revenues should be a larger portion of GNP; and sensible people who say that they should be less; and sensible people who think that the current portion is about right. But no sensible person defends the pattern of current spending, which is a result of re-election rationales. Hitherto I have said that government needs more revenues. Now my position is: No tax increase of any sort, or any size, for any purpose — not one nickel — until term limitation has ended the careerism that depends on deficit spending.

Representative Vin Weber, the Minnesota Republican who is leaving Congress at age 39, says he has read a lot of the campaign literature of Republican candidates who may be coming to Congress in January, and he is depressed. The candidates are running on promises out to cash checks at a bank that no longer exists, oot to use the House gym or barbershop, and to give their parking places to homeless families.

But of course. Such candidates, like many current members of Congress, do not want to do something, they just want to be something: incumbents, forever. With the help of deficit spending, many of them will be. And government's repu-tation will continue to plummet. And The Washingtoo Post and The New York Times and other sad liberals will wonder why the public is so tightfisted. Washington Post Writers Group.



#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### Crimes Against Humanity

On the basis of the remarkable reporting by John Burns and others, testimony provided by the "Burn it all" recording of General Ratko Mladic's voice ("Ignoring the Serbian Gunners Disgraces America,"
Opinion, June 15, by Anthony Lewis) and
the casualty figures themselves, surely it
would be in order for an international court, under the anspices of the United Nations, to start proceedings against General Mladic (and others) for "crimes against humanity" — namely the genocide of the people of Sarajevo.

I am fairly certain that merely to initiate such a measure would cause those responsible for the siege to think twice before pursuing their policies with such disregard for human life.

> · EDWARD BEHR. Ramatuelle, France.

#### Some, Surely Not All

Regarding "A Serbian Protest" (Letters, May 27) by Komnen Bectrovic:

Readers are told that "Serbs fought alongside the Allies against the Germans and the Croats, Mushins and Albanians, who were their allies" (italics mine). In truth, some Albanians, some Bosnians, some Croats and of course some Serbs fought valiantly against the Germans. It would also be accurate to say that at the same time some Albanians, some Bosnians, some Croats and some Scrbs fought one another for ethnic or ideological motives. There was not one single war, but several — while the majority of the people suffered from all of them.

No ethnic group had a monopoly on resisting the invaders and none held a monopoly on collaborating with them. Nobody wants to assassinate Serbia, despite Mr. Becirrovic's suggestion to the contrary. But nobody in the West or East wants to let the heirs in Belgrade of the League of Communists murder oth-er peoples of the former Yugoslavia, in the process of asserting Serbian hegemony. The era of hegemonies in Europe is gone, even for Russia, which did oot,

would do so in support of Serbian dreams of grandeur. STEFANO D'AMICO. Bogis-Bossey, Switzerland.

commit its forces to maintain its own

et empire. It is vain to conceive that it

Being Left Behind Regarding "For Now, America's Urban Poor Need to Be Told to Find Work" (Opinion, May 20) by Lawrence Mead: Mr. Mead claims that providing edu-

cation, training, jobs, health care and child care cannot "emancipate poor individuals and families from the personal problems of early pregnancy, crime and school failure." This is blurred logic. The provision of health and sex education, affordable contraceptives, and abortion counseling and services certainly would help poor young women to avoid early pregnancy.

Studies have shown that it has become

more difficult to climb out of poverty over the last two decades; that the U.S. economy has become less hospitable to the unskilled and uneducated; and that

people with less education are systemat ically being left behind in terms of in-

come and economic power.

Mr. Mead's argument boils down to an assertion that America's urban poor, and blacks in particular, are poor because they are lazy. This argument did not hold water in the past; it will not now.

LISA M. STEGLICH

#### Before the Battle of Midway hegemony over all the lands of the Sovi-

Regarding "1,046 Bombers but Co-logne Lived" (Meanwhile, June 2):

Max G. Tretheway does not mention that between 1927 and 1933 U.S. Marines in the forests and hills of Nicaragua developed dive-bombing techniques that got the better of the Japanese fleet in World War II. As in the case of Cologne, the Nicaragnan survivors were not cowed. Their leader; a certain NICHOLAS ALBRECHT.

#### A Full Quarter-Century

Now that the International Herald Tribune has commemorated the 25th anniversary of its ownership by The New York Times and The Washington Post, isn't it time to add a "25 Years Ago" paragraph to your "In Our Pages" column? After all, while it seems like only yesterday, 25 years ago was about the time the new New Europe was coming into being. WAYNE WHEELER.

Vaxjo, Sweden.

### From the Dread M-Word Toward Menopause Chic

By Gail Sheehy

N EW YORK — American men are renowned for their frank speech. Bot in my recent travels around the country, I discovered one word that causes them to stutter and stumble and reveal their cultural shibboleths.

"Menopause!" yelped a male talk show interviewer in Cleveland. "Is that "Um, no." I replied. (Is baldness like

Alzheimer's disease?)
Michael Jackson, king of Los Angeles talk radio and ordinarily exquisitely well-informed, led off our interview

with the question, "Do men have less-

#### MEANWHILE

satisfactory sex with a woman who's gone through menopause?" Off-mike, he caught himself: "Listen to me. I asked about his pleasure, oot hers." Mr. Jackson's first caller was his wife.

Ignoring the sexist teaser, she got right to the heart and bone of the matter: How does hormone replacement therapy affect the risks of heart disease and osteoporosis in a menopausal woman?

An articulate male caller to a popular Washington radio show started off sweetly with a testimonial to his post-menopausal wife: "She's now 62. I was thinking about how these past 20 years have been the most creative of her life. And I'm just so thankful and amazed that the traumatic period of um, hrmmph, of, ah, of, humphh — " He stammered for 15 seconds, simply unable to get the word ont.

It is not only men who find that their tongues go oumb when they first try to utter the "M" word. No less dauntless a conversationalist than Oprah Winfrey admitted oo camera, "Of all the things that I have talked to people about in my lifetime, this is one thing - in private cooversations, on television - I have oever discussed with anybody.

The show's producer said that it had been easier to book guests to talk about having murdered their spouses than about menopause. In the space of a month, there are

stroog signs that the silence is breaking. When my book was published in early May, a male editor at The New York Times sneered: "Menopause, gross! Who would want to read about that?" A few weeks later — preempting Newsweek's thoughtful one-word cov-er story on "Menopause" — The Times

suddenly found the subject oewsworthy enough to launch a series on its Sunday froot page.
If women have unconsciously submitted to the taboo surrounding this subject, imagine how difficult it must be for

men to think about their wives or friends going through this phase of life. Most men approach it with fear that their sexual pleasure will be dimin-

ished. This is less and less the case.

In a recent Gallup poli of couples who had come out the other side of the menopausal passage, 70 percent of both the husbands and wives said that their intimate lives had not been compromised, and a good number reported renewed sexual zest. Many seemed

pleasantly surprised.

Is the surprise any wonder, given the ruthless cultural stereotyping that menopausal women have so long and silently accepted? Ohstetricians in the 19th century taught that "the change of life unhinges the female nervous system and deprives womeo of their personal charm." As recently as 1969, in his best-selling pop primer, "Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex But Were Afraid to Ask," Dr. David Reuben ooted: "Once the ovaries stop, the very essence of being a woman stops ... To many women the menopause marks the end of their useful life.

In fact, with American women oow living routinely into their 80s, menopause becomes a hridge from youth to a second adulthood. If a woman supports her body and mind through the accelerated demands of the transition - hy making herself an informed health consumer who can choose wisely among the herbs and acupuncture of ancient medicine systems and the hormones widely prescribed by Western doctors - she is liberated like never before.

Coming out of this passage, the woman enjoys a burst of vitality ac-companied by relief from pregnancy fears and mood swings, free at last from the daily emergency of parenting to pursue her passion.

I noted that the times were changing when a cahhie in Houston, a macho male, pressed me: "Well, little lady, what's the subject of your book?"

"You don't want to know," I said. He insisted. "Menopause," I said feebly, expecting embarrassed silence. But instead he said: "Hey, I think men are ready to hear about that one. Our churches down here have family seminars and support groups about everything else — why oot menopause?"
In some circles it is almost becoming

chic. When I am away on a book tour and my husband goes out alone in New York, women at parties corner him to

Ms. Sheehy is the author of "The Silent Passage: Menopause," She contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full oddress. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

#### **GENERAL NEWS**

### Hong Kong to Resume Forced Returns

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatcher small groups, and the program protests at several camps around ber, just over 3,500 have been classified as genuine refugees, allowing will resume forcibly returning refugees to Vietnam on Friday under a .ran out of Vietnamese to deport. new accord with Hanoi allowing the colony to clear its camps, a government spokesman said

The spokesman, Peter Randall, said about 40 Vietnamese being held at a camp on an islet in Hong Kong harbor would be sent home on a flight Friday morning. Hong Kong started the deporta-

camps last year under a deal struck with Hanoi m October.

tions from the British colony's

But last month, Hanoi agreed to accept all Vietnamese who bad

deported had been in Hong Kong an average of two years.

Hanci-bound aircraft.

ing the flights to resume. The spokesman said the 40 to be

Since then resistance has been

group of 92 moved to Green Island been refused refugee status, allow-

Some on November's first flight struggled furiously as the police dragged or carried them aboard a

with Hanoi in October.

muted, but the announcement of More than 54,000 are currently trid a
The agreement covered only two last month's agreement provoked in Hong Kong camps. Of that num-

be taken by ferry from the Green
Island camp to Kai Tak airport for ined refugee status, and the rest are the flight home. They are part of a from the Nei Kwu Chan camp late last month. Since then a number of them have volunteered to return

The deportation will be the first since Britain and Vietnam signed a comprehensive agreement May 12 permitting the forcible repatriation of all Vietnamese who do not qualify for refugee status.

awaiting classification.

Meanwhile, more than 100 Vietoamese oo launched a multimillion-dollar lawsuit accusing the colonial government of illegally detaining them for 18 months. In May 1989, the Vietnamese

who were en route to Japan, were invited to stop in Hong Kong because their vessel needed repairs. But they said that they ended up y for refugee status.

More than 54,000 are currently trid and disgusting detention cen-

### China to Ease Adoptions by Foreigners

BELIING - China is streamlining rules to make it easier for foreigners to adopt some of the country's huge oumber of orphaned and unwanted children, the China Daily said

The Civil Affairs Ministry plans a special center to handle overseas adoption applica-tions and guide foreigners through the adop-tion process, the newspaper quoted a ministry official as saying.

The government has to work out detailed

adoption procedures involving overseas parties so that prospective parents living abroad can go through the formalities in a shorter time," the official said. It gave oo details of the planned changes. However, having a single office to deal with applications could be a boon for would-be parents who now have to visit oumerous

government offices without clear directions.

The official said the revision process had only just started and urged foreigners not to come to China looking for babies yet.

China traditionally has restricted adoption

by foreigners, maintaining that the govern-ment can best raise Chinese orphans. In recent years, however, the number of illegal adoptions has surged, brokered by middle-men who demand huge fees. A legal framework for overseas adoptions may close the door on this "black market." The rules follow the enactment of China's

first oational adoption law in April, which formalized a centuries-old practice under which childless families are "lent" children cy and a traditional desire for sons, most of the local adoptions have involved boys —

leaving the country with a huge number of

imwanted female infants in state institutions.

Although foreign adoptions have been allowed, hopeful couples have been left to negotiate their way through China's complex bureancracy on their own, investing huge amounts of time and money in attempts to get formal approval for adoption.

"back door" routes that include payoffs. Since the new law went into effect in April, China has approved the overseas adoption of 30 children under the age of 14, the China "All of the children were female foundlings

In some cases, babies are secured through

living in ministry-run children's welfare institutions," the newspaper said. This compares with an annual figure of about 2,000 adoptions by foreigners, includ-ing overseas Chinese from Hong Kong and

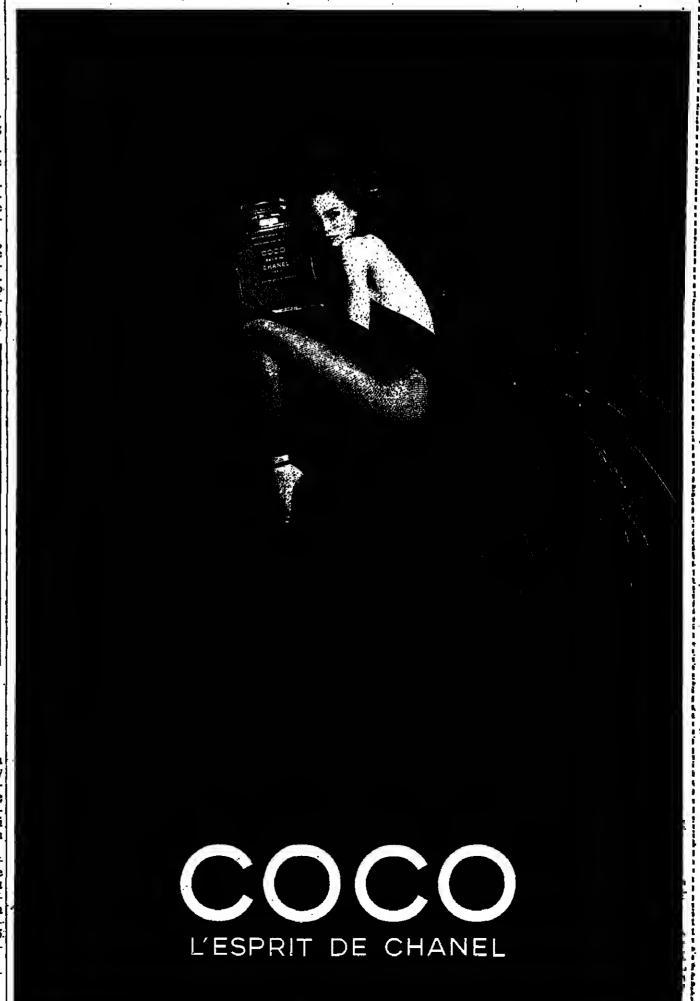
Taiwan, before the law went into effect, the

### Auschwitz to Get

Jews died during World War II.

The move follows decades of appeals by Jewish groups, who say the current plaques do not fully reflect the suffering of Jews there and focus too heavily on the non-Jewish victims. While thousands of non-Jews were among the estimated 1.5: million killed at Auschwitz, the vic-

To our readers in Switzerland It's never been easier to subscribe



#### by friends or relatives. Because of China's "one child" family poli-

U.S. Threatens India With Aid Cut clear that pressure from the U.S. Congress made it difficult for the Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW DELHI - The United government to keep human rights States told India on Wednesday to and nuclear issues separate from help stem the spread of nuclear weapons and to clean up its human Relations between the two coun-

rights record if it wants continued tries have improved steadily over U.S. aid a senior Indian official the past three years, but they are. still clouded by several initants, The official said that Deputy Asnotably by the nuclear issue. Washsistant Secretary of State Teresita ington is worried over high tension Schaffer gave a "crisp and clear between India and Pakistan, which message". lo Finance Minister have fought three wars since inde-Manmohan Singh and made it pendence in 1947. Both are widely

believed capable of building nucle-Treary. New Delhi, which says its dia says the program is designed nuclear program is entirely peace- for peaceful purposes, but the ful, resolutely refuses to do so, say- country is also in an advanced ing the pact discriminates against stage of testing ballistic missiles.

India said Wednesday that it would press ahead with research programs despite new U.S. restrictions on exporting missile technology that it described as "unreason-

able pressure." The U.S. Commerce Department this week tightened licensing controls on exports that could be used for missiles if they are bound for India, Pakistan, China, Brazil, South Africa, North Korea or the Middle East,

The United States already has banned exports to India's space ar weapons.

Washington wants India to sign sian technology on engines that it the Nuclear Nonproliferation wants for its satellite program. In-(Reuters, AP)

### **New Plaques**

New York Times Service WARSAW - After more than 40 years of deflecting requests by Jewish groups, the Polish government has agreed to change the wording on stone tablets at Auschwitz and Birkenau, adjacent Nazi camps where more than a million

tims were predominantly Jewish.

By R. W. Apple Jr. New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - On the face of it, the sweeping arms agreement announced by Presidents George get political credit for it. Bush and Boris N. Yeltsin seems precisely the kind of political medicine Mr. Bush needs.

It displays him in his role of accomplished international negotiator and peacemaker, which since the Gulf War has been gradually eclipsed in public opinion by concerns about health care, jobs, education, the environment and the credibility of politicians.

Nuclear disarmament — peace - is ohviously easier to sell than sluggish economic growth.

who confront major world crises A Gallup study last year identi-

**NEWS ANALYSIS** 

fied 42 "rally events" in which presidents played such roles, stretching back to Franklin D. Roosevelt, and found an average approval jump of 8 percentage points, lasting an av-

Sometimes the increase has been higger. When the American hos-tages were seized in Iran in 1979, it was still politically unstable.

reached in January 1973, Richard Nixon gained 16 points.

Mr. Bush's approval figure reached 89 percent, a record, after jumping 18 percent at the onset of the air war against Iraq.

But the Democrats will do all they can to re-emphasize Mr. Bush's weak point - domestic affairs. The speaker of the House, Thomas A. Foley, Democrat of Washington, said this week that he doubted that the House would approve further aid to Russia because

The historical record shows, furthermore, that presidents who peace agreements were possibility that Americans taken The political fallout of the Yelt-swings large numbers of votes sin visit is also complicated by a months later. prisoner in Vietnam and earlier might have been sent to the Soviet Union and imprisoned, and that some might still be alive.

> A whole series of other caveats must be applied to any suggestion that the agreement could represent a turning point in a dismal cam-paign for the president.

First and most obviously, the and other events at home and abroad will arise to capture voters' policy event so riveting that it problems."

dents George Bush and Boris N.

Yeltsin on the first full day of the

Russian's visit to Washington.

seemed to come as a major surprise. Mr. Yeltsin, it appeared, relished

the surprise. And it was evident

that he hoped to find political

benefits in nuclear reductions that

went far beyond anything the old

Soviet Union had ever achieved

and, as he stressed, far more quick-

much in interviews and speeches of the claim that he is leading Russia

back into the fold of civilized na-

tions, and that he is capable of

matching and exceeding the rap-port that Mikhail S. Gorbachev,

the last of the Soviet leaders, had

For those Russians reared on the

fear of a nuclear clash of the super-

powers, and for those who have

understood that Russia can no

longer afford the sort of military

expenditures that ultimately bank-

rupted the Soviet Union, the news

But the treaty was equally cer-

tain to meet with grumbling and

disaffection from that sizable por-

tion of the populace, especially the

older people, chafing over the col-

lapse of Soviet and Russian power

At the tip of the iceberg were several hundred Russian ultrana-

tionalists and Communist diebards who gathered around the television

tower at Ostankino on Tuesday

night, denouncing Mr. Yeltsin as a

The decision was also likely to go

Judas for "selling out" Russia.

developed with the West.

was bound to be welcome.

and influence.

The Russian president has made

"The president has had very little good news to talk about for the last three months," said Peter Hart, a Democratic polister, strategist and analyst. "And this will certainly help him in the short term by pulling the spotlight back onto foreign affairs, the one subject voters think he is best qualified to deal with.

"But this is not like a war in the First and most obviously, the election is in November, not June, are going to come back to the domestic issues by the fall. It will still be an election about whether the attention. Only rarely is a foreign-government works and solves our

two countries' nuclear warheads by two-thirds. If it is successful, the how he would pay for them. possibility of nuclear confrontation would be further reduced and, it could be argued, so would the importance of having an experienced

Both the other main presidential contenders, Ross Perot and Governor Bill Clinton, lack foreign-policy experience. But would that matter so much, when the risk of major

hand on the nuclear trigger.

In addition, a potential paradox money for the domestic programs furks in the agreement to cut the has advocated, without always being able to describe precisely

President Bush has been trying to play the foreign-policy card, without conspicuous success, since he began his re-election campaign. He used television commercials in the New Hampshire primary that extolled his role in the Gulf and attacked his Republican rival, Patrick J. Buchanan, as a reluctant

warrior on that conflict. Only Monday, on CNN televi-Mr. Clinton might also be able to argue that the reductions in weaponry should make available.

most recent New York Times/CBS News poll, in early May, he had a 47 percent favorable rating in foreign affairs and 42 unfavorable. But his rating in handling the

ery mother and dad out there says,

Hey, we ought to give this presi-dent a little credit for the fact that

our little kids don't worry quite as

foreign-policy expertise. In the

Voters do credit Mr. Bush with

Econon.

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much about nuclear war.

economy was so dreadful — 18 percent favorable, 73 percent unfavorable - that it dragged his overall standing into negative ground.

### For Yeltsin, a Ho-Hum Mood

#### Crowds Less Excited Than They Were for Gorbachev

By Michael Dobbs Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - The president of the United States called the president of Russia "my

Phrases like "the end of the nuclear nightmare" and "the hastions of communism exist no more" rolled across the South Lawn of the White House. Children waved Russian and American flags. But

something still seemed to be missing. For a capital that virtually ground to a halt whenever Mikhail S. Gorbachev was in town. Washington seemed strangely somnolent as it played host to the man who personifies the second Russian revolution — Boris N. Yeltsin.

There was no outpouring of public affection for the visitor from Moscow, no shouts of "Yeltsin for world leader!" no lunch-time pandemonium as the Russian president jumped out of his motorcade. In short, there was little of the political electric-

ity that characterized the Gorhachev visits here in 1987 and 1990. Mr. Yeltsin may be infinitely more popular in Russia than Mr. Gorbachev was, enjoying a relationship with his people that the last president of

the Soviet Union never achieved. But the relatively muted response here to Mr. Yeltsin's first formal summit meeting with Presi-dent George Bush suggests that he has been much less successful than his retired rival in capturing

the imagination of the public. The ho-hum attitude to Russia's new leader is partly a reflection of the fact that his country is now viewed by many Americans as a potential

friend rather than a mortal enemy. When Mr. Gorbachev arrived in Washington for the first time, in December 1987, he came as the leader of a powerful superpower with thousands of

nuclear warheads aimed at American cities. "If you have been living with a nuclear gun pointed at your head for decades, then the guy who removes that gun is going to look like a hero to you," said Dmitri Simes, a Russian expert with the Carnegie Endowment, who has met both Mr. Yelt-

sin and Mr. Gorbachev in recent months. "The infamation with Gorbachev had very little to do with Gorhachev himself," remarked Melor Sturua, a former commentator for the newspaper Izvestia, who is on leave to teach at Harvard

"Americans invested a lot of their own hopes in him. He became a symbol of the new world order that they desperately wanted to achieve."

Mr. Yeltsin moved much more vigorously than Mr. Gorbachev did in slashing Russia's offensive military potential. An elected leader, he has gone much further than Mr. Gorbachev in embracing

Western-style democratic values. Paradoxically, however, he seems to have a more threatening public image than Mr. Gorbachev.

"People here thought they could imderstand Gorbachev, he was more their type, said Yuri Olkhovsky, a specialist at George Washington University, as he waited to watch Mr. Yeltsin arrive for the White House welcoming ceremony.

"He is the kind of person you could invite to tea and have a civilized conversation with. Yeltsin is a rougher kind of fellow. He comes from Siberia. People fear him.

Mr. Satura said: "Gorhachev comes across as sincere, friendly, almost cuddly. You felt he wouldn't hite you. He was the antithesis to the traditional kind of fearsome Russian leader. People ahroad liked him because he represented a defeated and humiliated Soviet Union

'Yeltsin, on the other hand, looks like a typical Russian bear. He is a strong leader who represents the new Russia, a Russia that could one day once again compete with the United States."

Until now, Mr. Yeltsin has also been noticeably less successful than Mr. Gorbachev in using the U.S. news media to get his message across. When Mr. Gorhachev was Soviet president and visited a foreign capital, he was preceded by a small army of foreign policy aides and Communist Party officials with an intimate knowledge of the country he was

visiting.
In the Yeltsin camp, one sometimes gets the impression that confusion reigns.

The lack of attention paid by Mr. Yeltsin to his public image in the West was reflected in his lack of a press secretary for three months this year after his spokesman quit.

A new spokesman, Vyacheslav Kostikov, was finally appointed in time for the summit meeting and is struggling to keep his head above water. Asked in Moscow whether Mr. Yeltsin would be meeting Ross Perot during his visit, Mr. Kostikov

HILIP MORRIS

UPERLIGHTS

THE UNIVERSAL TASTE OF LIGHTNESS.

responded with a blank look. Who's he?" he asked.

Russia and Arms Cuts: New Era or New Stresses? By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service down badly with the military. It detail here. But unless Mr. Yeltsin appeared to give the United States could convince military officers MOSCOW - Like so many of the very edge that Mr. Yeltsin told

the drastie changes taking place in Russia, the agreement for drastie the military be opposed.

As described by the two presireductions in the nuclear arsenals denis, the agreement called for the elimination of multiple-warhead, land-based intercontinental misof Russia and the United States is likely to be welcomed for beralding siles, which are the backbone of the a new era and resented for confirming the collapse of empire.

The accord, announced by Presi-

#### **NEWS ANALYSIS**

old Soviet nuclear arsenal, but allowed the survival of multiple-warhead, submarine-launched intercontinental missiles, which are the United States' major nuclear

strength. Precisely such a deal was assailed hy Mr. Yeltsin only last Wednesday in remarks at the Defense Ministry, where he supported contin-ued nuclear parity and accused the United States of seeking "a more

advantageous position." His remarks were not reported in

that he had found other means of achieving parity, he was likely to come under criticism for unilaterally surrendering one of Moscow's major strengths.

The obvious counter to such arguments — that the survivors of a isintegrated and bankrupt Soviet Union have no logical claim to demand parity with the major Western power — is not heard in a nation that has not yet become accustomed to the loss of might.

A great many Russians, even those who normally regard themselves as liberal, democratic and enlightened, have had difficulties shedding the identification with power and empire. Many residents of the former Soviet Union, and especially those living in Russia. derived their sense of identity from the scope and significance of their

nation, not their nationality.

for granted that their country has a say in the Middle East or in Yugoslavia. Mr. Yeltsin himself argued m an interview last week that his land was a great power, if only by virtue of history.

Thus, even those Russians who recognize the wisdom and advan-tage of the arms deal are likely to feel a tinge of remorse if they perceive that Russia is surrendering power. Such feelings were very likely evacerbated by Mr. Yeltsin's comment that, with half of the Russians living below the poverty line, it could no longer afford a large

Men like Georgi A. Arbatov, the head of the U.S.A. Institute, have become increasingly bitter in public over the perception that Russia is destroying itself by aping West-

ern ways. Mr. Arbatov and like-minded Russians have focused much of

Even today, many Russians take their irritation on the International Monetary Fund, which is perceived by many Russians to be making demands that would plunge the nation even deeper into poverty.

Ultimately, the success or failure of Mr. Yeltsin's first major presidential foray to the United States will be determined by the success or failure of his reforms.

If there is a perception that the reforms are bearing fruit, and especially if the West comes through with the mooted multibillion-dollar aid package, the summit talks and the arms agreements will coine to be seen as major milestones in the forging of normal East-West rela-

If things go badly, Mr. Yeltsin's political opponents from the "na-tional-patriotic" camp are likely to focus on the summit meeting as an example of the president's kowtow ing to the West at the expense of his

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# SUIDER HURBER

NEW STRATEGIES FOR SUCCESS

### Economy Aims for Fast Lane

With its economy losing steam and the quality of its exports falling behind those of its trade rivals, South Korea has launched a wide-ranging campaign to recapture the glitter of its economic "miracle."

South Korea is counting on credit and import curbs, economic restructuring, relaxed foreign-investment rules and new export-oriented loans to reverse a trade slump that has turned a surplus of \$9.6 billion in 1987 into a \$10 billion deficit in 1991. Analysts expect the deficit to balloon to a record \$15 billion this year.

According to most observers, the crisis that South Korea is facing is the result of a lack of foresight in the years when the economy was booming. Exports have fall-

### A U.S. recovery could help reverse trade slump

en back partly because manufacturers neglected to invest in research and new technology when they were enjoying a huge \$33.7 billion trade surplus from 1986 to 1989. The technological standards of key exports like automobiles, computers, machinery, home appliances and fiber products are said to be lagging behind those of exports from Japan, the United States and Germany.

Inflation, currently running at well over 10 percent, and the high cost of money have also eaten away at the price competitiveness of exports. While the nation's huge conglomerates, or chaebols, were the main engines of the economic boom, their power has also been diluted, analysts say, by excessive expansion into enterprises — particularly property speculation — unrelated to their core businesses.

According to Finance Minister Rhee Yong-man, some of these giants could match multinationals in terms of total humover, yet they are so stretched by diversification that they are dwarfed by foreign competitors when it comes to core production.

Taming the chaebols is one of the goals of the government's drive to get South Korea's export economy back into the fast lane. Not only are these conglomerates being urged to focus on competitive core enterprises, but their subsidiaries are also being compelled to cut the level of

cross-payment guarantees on each other's debts to strengthen their corporate financial structure

cial structure. Meanwhile, the government has imposed a tight monetary policy, curbed certain imports - particularly capital goods and machinery — and announced that it will reduce oil imports in a bid to dampen inflation. At the same time, the government has relaxed regulations on foreign investment - it now allows investments of up to \$20 million without prior evaluation — and opened up key industries such as aviation, energy and port development to foreign participation. It has also hiked up its low-interest loans to smaller companies involved in export production. In both instances, the aim is not just to generate new exports but also to attract and develop new technol-

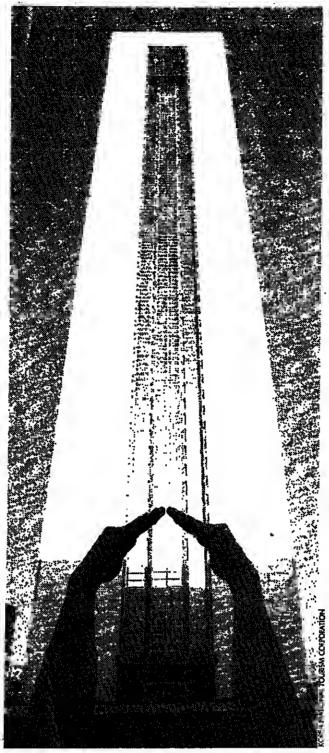
As these measures take effect, industry leaders are counting on an early end to the U.S. recession. With South Korea still dependent on the United States for more than 25 percent of its export earnings, a U.S. economic recovery would be more than welcome at this time.

The cutback on imports has been partially responsible for an improvement in the overall trade balance this year. According to the Bank of Korea, the current-account deficit narrowed to \$283.6 million in April, compared with \$873.2 million in March. The deficit with the United States, however, has climbed to \$965 million over the first three months of this year, compared with \$197 million in the first quarter of 1991. "I believe our balance of payments will continue to improve in line with the economic recovery in the United States," says Park Jeongtyng, an economist with the Bank of Korea

A recovery in the United States will not solve everything, however. Over the past three years, South Korea has been moving algorously to diversify he expert markets to hedge against the threat of a protectionist backlash in the United States. The

Continued on Page 9

and telecommunications systems.



One-stop information center: The Korea World Trade Center in Seoul houses several official organizations that cater to visiting executives.

### The Chaebol: Changes in Store

South Korea's chaebol, the family-owned business groups that are responsible for most of the nation's economic miracle, trace their roots back to the end of the Korean War, making them much younger than the Japanese zeibatsu they so closely resemble.

Coddled by the government even as it tries to keep them in harness, given preferential access to loans in sectors where the economic planners want to expand and denied money for ventures in other areas, encouraged to export and strongly discouraged from importing, the

Nation, chaebol will sink or swim together

chaebol are South Korea's main export earners and the nation's largest employers. Chief among them are Lucky-Goldstar, Hyundai, Ssangyong, Samsung and Daewoo, which are estimated to have sold goods and services in 1991 amounting to nearly half the country's gross national product. Chaebol-controlled trading companies account for almost 40 percent of exports.

Hyundai, perhaps the pre-eminent chaebol, has a strong overseas presence with its cars and construction, but it seems to be pinning much of its future on the development of natural resources in the Russian Far East, where it is interested in lumber, oil, natural gas and coal. Although the group is still tightly run by the Chung lamily, its founder has left to stand for president in the December election. Hyundai projects total revenue from its 41 affiliates at 44 trillion won (\$56 billion) in 1992 and exports of \$8.5 billion. Always focused on exports, Hyundai is banking on technology to carve out a bigger slice of the global economic pie in the future, and it is investing heavily in robotics, advanced electronics, computers and petrochemicals.

Ssangyong has 22 domestic and 25 overseas subsidiaries. Its focus is on cement, oil refining, paper-making, heavy industry, construction and basic industry, but it also has an extensive interest in automobiles, the general machine industry, precision chemicals, new materials, communications and other high-tech areas with strong growth potential. The group aims to achieve technological self-sufficiency through acquisition and through its own re-

search and development.

Daewoo intends to expand its overseas investment through locally incorporated companies abroad and to shift away from original-equipment manufacturing to develop its own image. It recently set its sights on Europe, where it has bought distribution companies and has an electronics plant.

Overseas, Samsung has 11 factories in 10 nations, and it has set up distribution networks in the United States, Britain, France and Australia.

Struggling against enormous pay hikes over the

past few years, shortages of skilled technicians and a weak dollar, the chaebol are finding that they fall into the gap between developed and developing nations. They cannot match their Southeast Asian rivals on price, but they lack the sophistication to compete equally with Japanese, European and American companies in terms of quality.

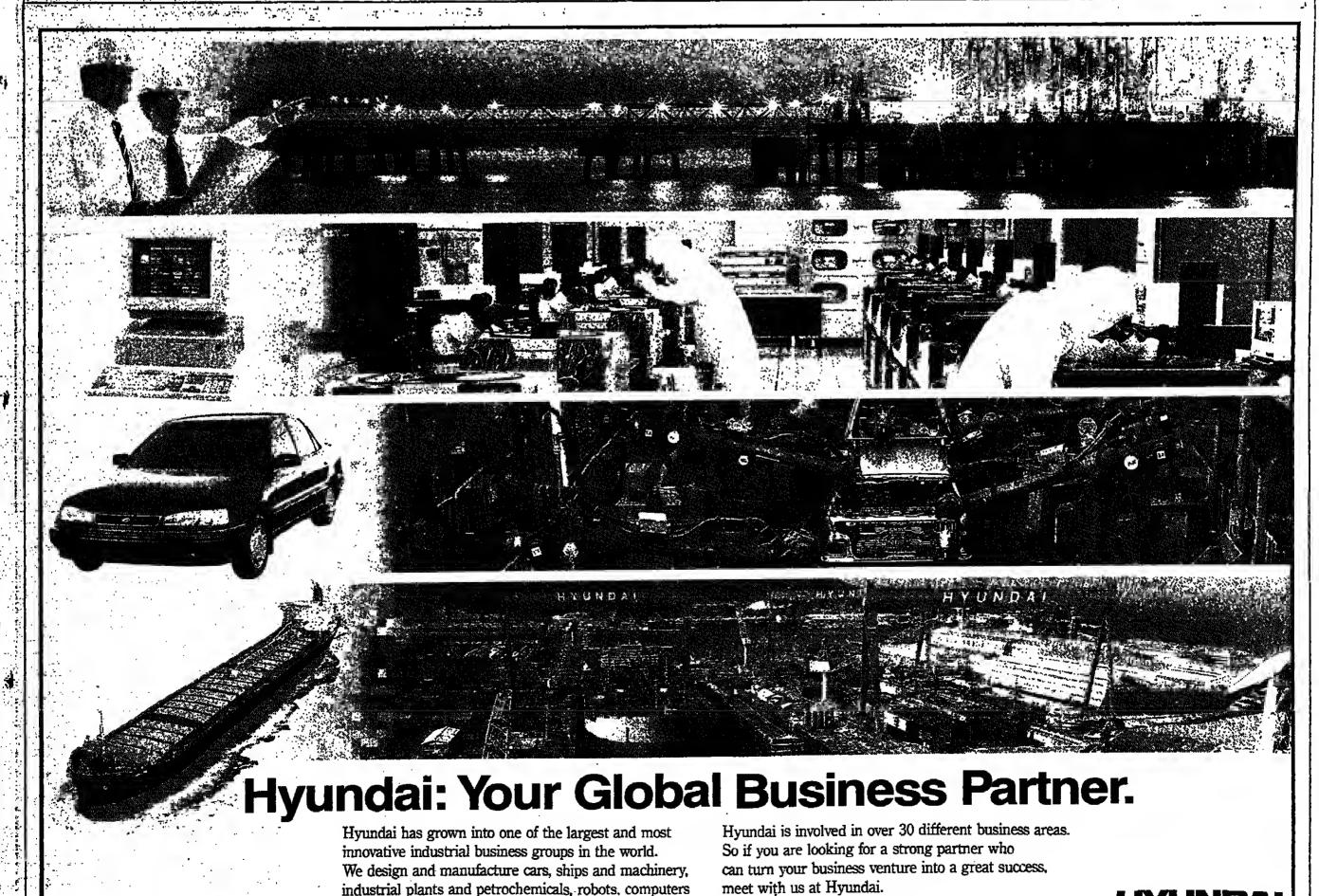
As a result of rises in costs, the profitability and financial status of South Korean companies is estimated by the central bank to have worsened last year, despite a 17.6-percent growth in sales. The ordinary profit-to-sales ratio fell to 1.8 percent, compared with 4.3 percent for Japan and 4.5 percent for Taiwan.

To enhance the competitiveness of the chaebol, the government announced on May 22 that it would support seven leading sectors — electronics, automobiles, steel, cement, pulp, petrochemicals and semiconductors. It estimates the total capital requirements over the next few years at 8.33 trillion won, of which more than half would have to be raised outside the country due to the slump on the South Korean stock ex-

The government will encourage companies in the seven sectors to borrow on overseas financial markets

Continued on Page 9

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## Seoul Markets Open to Foreign Investors

South Korea has made landmark moves this year to open up its financial markets to foreign participation, but international banks and investors say restrictions are still too daunting for big business.

A major problem for foreign investors, in one Hong Kong banker's view, is the insular nature of the South Korean business community and economy. The South Koreans still believe their own economy is sufficient to

The bourse is Asia's second-largest

support itself," he says. "One case in point is the automobile industry — everything you see on the roads in South Korea is Korean-made. "On the other hand, the internationalization of the banking sector, in particular, reflects what is happening in the economy as a whole. Foreign participation is welcomed, under the program to remove trade and investment barriers, but then the regulations governing foreigners make it almost impossible to com-

pete with Korean firms." This year, South Korea has liberalized its stock market

to admit foreign investment and unveiled new draft banking laws that will provide more equality for foreign banks. Foreign participation in the stock market, however, is still limited to 10 percent of most stocks, and brokers say too many of the country's most profitable industries are listed as strategic. High capital-gains taxes are also a major drawback.

Furthermore, overseas investors face a number of bureaucratic hurdles before they reach the big board. At least one foreign-securities executive in Seoul has de-scribed these "complicated requirements" as a major reason for a marked foreign reluctance to enter the market at the moment.

Japanese investment has been particularly disappointing. Of the 565 foreign companies from 21 nations that were registered when the market opened up in January, only 55 were Japanese, while nearly half were from Taiwan. For all this, liberalization and heavy buying has driven the key index up 2 percent, and the market is expected to attract up to \$2 billion in foreign funds this year. Analysts also point out that the South Korean bourse, capitalized at around \$100 billion, is the secondlargest in Asia. Then there is the promise of things to come: It took 10 years of planning to get the market to this stage, and South Korean officials admit the shackles

are being released gradually to protect local investors. As for banking, the consensus in foreign financial circles, as one source puts it, is that "the environment in

South Korea is still virtually closed to outsiders." Again, it is the regulations that are keeping international banks out of the market; there are, he says, "one set of rules for the Koreans and another set of rules for us." On top of that, foreign access to local currency, the won, is de-scribed as "well nigh impossible."

The structure and operation of one of the biggest foreign banks in South Korea, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, are an indication of the size needed to compete there and the limited opportuni-

ties available. HKSBC has the advantage of integration with Mid-land Crocker and Marine Midland in South Korea, a structure that gives it "a very large balance sheet and makes us a big banking entity," according to a Hong Kong spokesman.

The lack of access to the won, however, means that HKSBC's main line of business - some 60 percent of its financing — is with the South Korean multinationals, the chaebols, leaving the domestic market largely beyond reach. Getting the won is also becoming more and more expensive these days. The high cost of currency and a recent rise in borrowing costs, which has diminished the competitiveness of South Korean products, have probably exacerbated South Korea's export problems. The trading slump, along with the projected \$10 billion to \$15 billion trade deficit for 1992, explain, in turn, why foreign bankers and investors have not yet poured through the doors that are opening up in this country's economy.

Derek Maitland

### Where Confucianism Meets Consumerism

As cash-rich South Koreans edge away from a life of all work and very little play, the pursuit of leisure and pleasure is becoming increasingly important.

The brightly flickering neon lights of downtown Seoul, garishly urging people to buy expensive consumer goods, are a radical. contrast to the restrained

Similarities with the West are superficial

orderliness of the city's ancient temples. The juxtaposition reflects a society moving gradually from the traditional Confucian values of thrift and familyfirst loyalty to the live-fortoday ethics of the yuppie generation.

Rising affluence is producing a new taste for lifestyle-related goods and services. Some of the most grateful beneficiaries of this new spending power have been South Korea's neighbors in Asia, who have happily accepted the tourism dollars generated by South Koreans traveling abroad.

Since travel restrictions

were lifted some three years ago, close to two mil-lion Koreans are now heading overseas annually. For the first time, they see how neighboring countries such as Japan and Hong Kong are able to combine the work ethic with the pleasure principle, working earnestly to earn money while devoting an equal amount of energy to spending it.

Tourists who have enioved shopping sprees, gambling tours or beach holidays return with a taste for the good life and fewer inhibitions about expressing their preferences openly. Seoul's proliferation of Western-style eating places - including pizza outlets and hamburger joints, not to mention its compact-disc stores, discos and karaoke clubs - sbows a society developing more eclectic tastes than it had before.

For all the new consumer awareness. visitors —

particularly from the West will be most struck by the way the country has managed to preserve many of its customs. At temples and shrines in Seoul and elsewhere, the ancient lives side by side with the ultramodern. It is common to see teenagers clad in jeans, trainers and T-shirts assisting their traditionally dressed grandmothers at

worship. It is a similar story in the workplace. Office workers may dress like their counterparts in the West, but the similarities are superficial. More liberal, consultative management practices are only slowly filtering through in South Korea; promotion through long service and loyalty, rather than sheer merit, remains common.

Some companies are making a real effort to keep in step with modern times. The forward-thinking chairman of Lucky-Goldstar, Koo Cha-kyung, has brought in a management system that gives individuals more autonomy.

South Korean expertise - whether in construction, shipping or banking
— is in demand in other parts of the world. Recently, the investment arm of Ssangyong played a major role in the privatization of Philippine Airlines.

Despite the modern strides South Korea has made into the latter part of the 20th century, women in the country remain many steps behind their counterparts in developed countries elsewhere. They find it difficult to climb the corporate ladder toward an executive role.

Increased exposure to the outside world, combined with a new affluence, looks set to change South Korea still faster in the next few years, but it will take more than a couple of decades of high spending power to remove national traits that go back

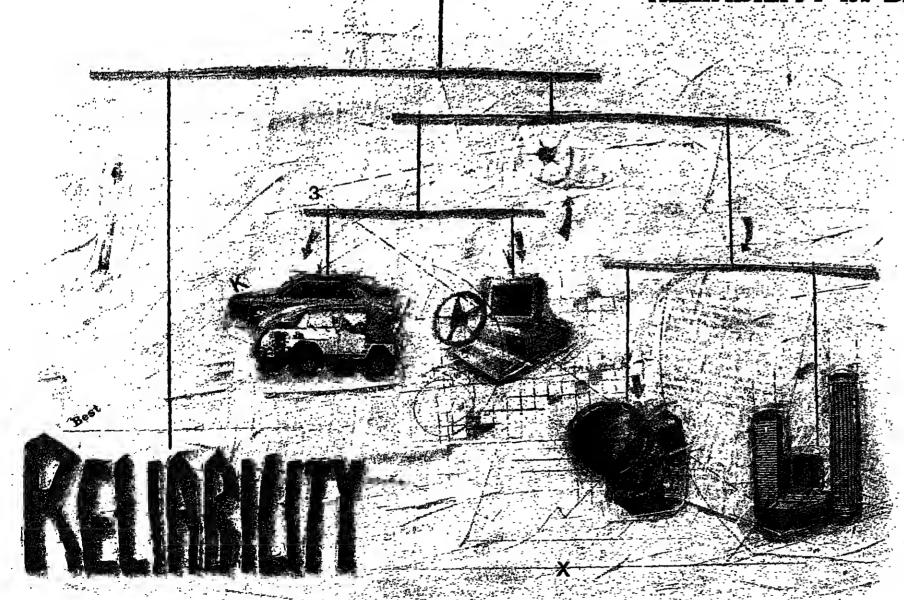
Mark Graham



A taste for fashion - but traditions remain.

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. • Mark Graham is a British-born journalist who has lived in Asia for six years, traveling widely throughout the region and covering a variety of topics. • Derek Maitland is editor-in-chief and publisher of The Pacific Traveller magazine. Simon Warner is a journalist based in Seoul.

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LUMBAN CONTAMINON

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### Executive Travel: From Lodging to Limos be a long-lasting one, worth cultivating carefully during those early days. South Koreans are becoming in-

Increased exposure to the outside world is making South Korea a much more business-friendly nation, with international-standard levels of communication, accommodation and cuisine.

Seoul has become increasingly cosmopolitan since the world came here for the 1988 Olympics, giving Kore-ans a unique insight into how other cultures live their daily lives.

Two other factors have combined to make the city significantly more international: a stock exchange that

The Taejon EXPO '93: a showcase for technology

now allows foreign investment and the increasingly outward-looking attitude of the South Korean people. For people flying into the city, Seoul does have its problems, not least of them the perennial headache of getting across town. Like many

Asian capitals, Seoul has roads that

were not designed for a late-20th-

century economic boom that has flooded the streets with vehicles. The biggest headache is getting to and from Kimpo airport, an expedi-

tion that can take an hour or more by taxi. The limousine service organized by the Korea City Air Terminal is proving to be a popular way of avoiding the hassle of hailing a cab and arguing over the price. Inbound passengers arriving at Kimpo can buy limousine tickets for the onehour ride at the first-floor concourse; people leaving can pick them up from their hotel or at the Korea City Air Terminal, located in the World Trade Center. From the downtown terminal, it is a five-minute walk to the nearest station on the city's comprehensive subway routing - or a

and eastern parts of Seoul. A visit to the center is a convenient way to begin - and end - a South Korean visit; it is a kind of one-stop information shop. New arrivals can speak to representatives of the various official organizations located in the building, including the Korea Foreign Trade Association

quick drive to hotels in the southern

and the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation, while departing executives can check in for long-haul and domestic flights at the city terminal. From the terminal, it is only a

quick hop to any of Seoul's excellent international hotels, most of them equipped with business centers that match any in the West or other parts of Asia. The 500-room Seoul Plaza hotel is about as central as hotels ever come. It is right in the middle of downtown, close to offices, shopping districts and restaurants; the hotel offers a spectacular view from its upper floors. With Seoul's superb system of signposted underground walkways, it is possible to walk to many central locations, avoiding rush-hour traffic jams.

Hotels such as the Seoul Plaza have a full range of international dining options — ideal for whistlestop visits - with a wide variety of alternatives close by.

Entertaining is an important part of any business deal. South Koreans like to know whom they are doing business with, and they are prepared to spend long hours getting to know their foreign counterparts. A bond forged with South Koreans tends to

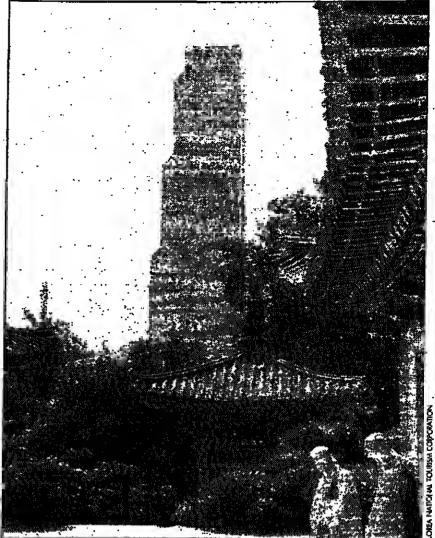
creasingly familiar with Western food, although they may feel more

comfortable on the home turf of a traditional Korean restaurant, with fiery kimchi and spicy food. A satisfactory compromise would be for the visitor to play host with Western food, allowing South Koreans to reciprocate with their own cuisine.

Free-standing Western restau-rants that offer fine dining are few and far between: Visitors tend to stick to outlets in the bigger hotels. A wider range of bars, discos and nightclubs can be found in the neonlit entertainment district of Itaewon.

During daylight hours, ltaewon adopts a much less ritzy profile; it is the main gift-shopping area, featur-ing scores of shops filled with jewelry, clothing, watches and sporting

Business executives traveling to South Korea next year should not miss the Taejon EXPO '93, an international exposition to be held from Aug. 7 to Nov. 7 in Taedok Science Town, Taejon City. The exposition, which takes as its theme "The Challenge of a New Road to Development," will focus on finding solutions to the problems of industrialization; these solutions include ways to decrease pollution, efficiently use resources and uphold traditional values in the face of industrialization. A showcase for-South Korean technology and the nation's "can-do" spirit, Taejon EXPO '93 expects 10 million visitors and the participation of 60 nations and 21 international organizations. Mark Graham



Big changes in a traditional culture: An economic boom and events such as the 1988 Olympics have made South Koreans more cosmopolitan

### The Chaebol: Changes in Store

Continued from Page 7

and to issue bonds abroad; it will also sell them low-priced land for factories and reduce the military service conditions for their employees. The government has promised more money for research and development along with state-funded technology centers.

Compounding the challenge for the chaebol is market opening, as it forces them to fight on two fronts, but analysts say this will get the government to pay more attention to the big groups and listen to them, as their contribution to the economy is central: The chaebol and the nation will sink or swim together. This cooperation, they predict, will be good for the chaebol and will help the economy by depoliticizing business. International pressure for free trade and fair competition will also make it harder for the government to meddle in business and will require it to sit down and talk with the chaebol about economic policy.

Haunting corporate boardrooms is the fear that the government wants to dismantle the chaebol, or at least humble them, and companies are keeping a close eye on developments. In most groups, the dismantling has already started, with the presidents of subsidiaries being given varying degrees of autonomy in decision-

On the front line of the changes is Lucky-Goldstar, which may be representative of how all 61 of South Korea's chaebol are destined to evolve. At Lucky-Goldstar, much of the change has come from the top; Chairman Koo Cha-kyung's Vision 2000, introduced in 1990, has set corporate strategy for the group. V-2000 is the direct result of a study by U.S. management consultants McKinsey and Co, in 1987 suggesting that Mr. Koo stop calling all the shots at individual companies, develop human resources and allow managers to specialize. Mr. Koo heeded the advice and gave his managers a free hand, sending turnover and profits soaring in short order.

Lucky-Goldstar has made its 62 companies into 24 "cultural units" by product line, and Mr. Koo has given them free reign; each has its own CU president. Eventually, the group will recreate itself around them as individual companies, but for now they exist only as management units where parts of compa-

nies, divisions or several companies that have similar products are combined into one. The key to the future for the chaebol, Mr. Kim says, is marketing. His group's "user-friendly campaign" is seen as central to its success, he says.

Song Ji-hun of Hyundai's corporate-planning office says his group aims to have each subsidiary managed independently, increase investment in research and development, improve productivity, smooth out industrial relations and improve employee welfare.

At the headquarters of the Ssangyong Group, Lee Sang-chan, a company spokesman, says it is too soon to say what changes are planned, but the group has developed a management philosophy that it hopes will boost its competitiveness. This stresses three points: reliability, so that consumers and employees develop trust in Ssangyong; innovation, which incorporates changes in employee thinking as well as development of new products; and harmony, or respect for individual characteristics (not a strong point of South Korea's traditionally hierarchical society) and teamwork.

Simon Warner

### Korean Economy Aims for Fast Lane

Continued from Page 7

success of these efforts is beginning to show: In March this year, exports to Southeast Asia overshadowed those to the United States for the first time.

For all that, South Korea is pinning its main hopes on a trade and investment strategy in which it seeks to integrate much of its economy with its communist neighbor, North Korea, the northeastern provinces of China and eastern Siberia.

South Korea is looking to China's eastern Shandong province and the resource-rich areas of old

Manchuria for cheap offshore manufacturing opportunities that will bring export prices down. In a bold diplomatic move that began in the latter days of Mikhail Gorbachev's Soviet presidency, South Korea has poured aid and investment into the former Soviet Union to secure raw materials and technology and open up new export

Seoul's bid to normalize relations and generate investment and trade with communist Pyongyang is creating excitement these days. Bilateral trade has risen eightfold in the past

two years, reaching \$192

million in 1991. Since the two Koreas signed a nonaggression and reconciliation pact last December, economic links have strengthened, with Seoul businessmen now discussing joint-venture investments in highways, hotels and auto-parts plants in North Korea. Seoul is also positioning

itself to play a major role in the Tumun River special economic zone, which Pyongyang plans as a key kick-starter of its own dilapidated economy.

Pyongyang plans to spend \$4.2 billion developing the zone over the next seven to 12 years, and it is

seeking South Korean, Japanese, Russian and United Nations money to accomplish this.

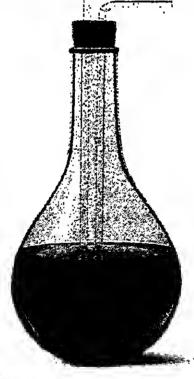
With Japan hesitant about the project and Russia virtually broke, economists have concluded that Pyongyang cannot develop at all without Seoul's

While this is a timely opportunity for Seoul, analvsts warn that economic integration must be handled delicately as long as there is a prospect of it provoking an East German-style collapse in the North and forced reunifi-

Derek Maitland



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were created during the 12th and 13th centuries The wine flask, on the left, elevated the art to new heights, and gained recognition for miraculous advances in glaze, decoration and shape, By studying and developing the skills and wisdom of the past, another miracle has been created in Korea: The Lucky-Goldstar Group. Through dedication to the needs of our people, and the requirements of our customers. we've grown into a US\$25 billion corporation. Currently we have a portfolio of over 35 diverse and well-established companies, operating in 120 countries. Companies involved in every aspect of electronics, chemistry, finance, trade, construction and public service. We know where we came from, and we know where we're going. With astute planning, development and investment, we aim to become one of the world's top ten companies by the end of the century.



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### HEALTH/SCIENCE

### Kids' Suicide: Cries for Help Often Unheard

### Phenomenon, Still Rare, May Be Underreported

By Jane E. Brody

ITTSBURGH — With suicide now the third leading cause of death among children and the second among older teenagers in the United States, researchers are discovering that long-held beliefs about the causes of youthful suicidal behavior and clues to it can be misleading and result in a failure to University Medical College. head off the final fatal act.

The findings show that while most of these young people provide their families or friends with clues to their suicidal intent, the hints are often overlooked, ignored or not taken seriously and instead are considered a "normal" variant of vouthful behavior.

Researchers from Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center in Chicago tell of a 16-year-old boy named Robby.

The day before he killed himself with a gun kept in the house, Robby gave his brother his prized music collection, telling him he would oo longer oeed it. The brother was thrilled by the gift, so thrilled that he never asked what had motivated it.

Robby told his girlfriend that if she ended their relationship as threatened, he would be watching her from above. That night he talked with his mother about how

upset he was.

And although in the two previous months Robby had lost weight and interest in things he had long enoyed and had reported having trouble at work and in going to sleep, no one realized until it was too late that he was suicidally depressed.

According to official statistics, children like Rohby are highly un-

usual; in 1989, the last year for which statistics are available, 240 children from 5 to 14 and 4,870 from 15 to 24 were listed as suicides by the National Center for Health Statistics. Bot experts say statistics do not tell the whole story. "Suicide attempts by young children are of-ten missed because adults do oot believe or recognize them for what they are," said Dr. Cynthia R. Pfelfer, head of child psychiatry at the Westchester division of Cornell

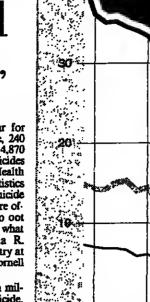
Each year more than half a million young people attempt suicide. More than 12,000 children from 5 to 12 have thought about or even attempted suicide.

Suicide experts say that an un-known number of deaths among young children that are listed as accidents, like being struck by a car, falling from a window or swallowing poison or pills, are actually suicides.

R. Pfeffer, the author of a textbook, "The Suicidal Child" (Guilford Press), said that amoog 131 children she studied who had suicidal tendencies before puberty, "15 percent had attempted suicide hy age 17, and nearly a third of those attempts were quite serious, like self-cutting, ingestion of pills or hanging."

Dr. Pfeffer spoke here last week at an international conference ormized by the Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic at the Universi-ty of Pittsburgh Medical Center.

Researchers at the conference said suicide rates among teenagers and younger children had tripled in the past three decades. And they said recent findings belied the many prevailing myths about how and why young people kill them-



 While depression and feelings of bopelessness are commoo among suicide victims of all ages, searcher called fear and dread -is emerging as a prominent emotional trigger to suicide in the young. It is not a stressful event per se that provokes suicide, but the young-ster's fear of being "found out" about something. In a Chicago area study by Dr. David C. Clark of 70 suicides among teenagers, only one-quarter were seriously de-

Contrary to common belief, young people who talk about com-mitting suicide are not simply vent-

Suicide is indeed "catching"

### Suicide Rates in the United States: Historical Trends Suicide rates per 100.000 people in the United States since 1933, the first year for which national reports are available. The rate is currently increasing for young people. All ages 65 70 75 80 85

ported were these:

pressed at the time.

ing feelings to dissipate them. Nor is it true that children who actually intend to kill themselves keep their plans to themselves. In fact, those who discuss their plans are the ones most likely to carry them out.

selves. Among the findings they re-ported were these: among the young and the conta-gioo is clearly fostered by attention

in news reports to a youth's suicide. But "copy cat" suicides rarely occur among those closest to the vic-tim. Rather, typical victims are youngsters acquainted at a distance who see mostly the "glorification" and praise of the dead child in news reports and not the dreadful conseaces of the act. • In the United States, the presence of a loaded handgun in the

house is the most potent risk factor for successful suicide among children even as young as 5 years old. In the Chicago study, 60 percent of the teen-agers killed themselves with guns and, Dr. Clark said, the children of law-enforcement officers, nearly all of whom keep a gun at home, account for a disproportionate number of suicides, simply because of access to guns,

· Children who kill themselves are not "normal" youngsters who suddenly become overwbelmed with distress. Rather, nearly all are emotionally ill for months before their death, though the extent of their misery is usually unrecog-nized or denied by their families and friends

 Teenagers who are extremely moody, irritable, volatile or anti-social, abusing drugs or alcohol or getting into trouble in school or with the law, are not displaying the normal stress and confusion of adolescence. Rather, these are symptoms of emotional disorders that are common among young snicide victims.

Dr. David Brent, a child psychiatrist at the University of Pittsburgh who has examined scores of youthful suicides said he and colleagues had identified six factors that characterize those who take their own lives. The presence of two or more of these factors in a child may represent serious suicide potential, he

IRST, Dr. Brent said, is depression, which raises a child's risk of completed suicide thirtyfold. More often than not, in suicidal teenagers the depression is a mixed marked simultaneously by feelings of hopelessness and mania. Dr. Brent said typical symptoms of the mania include "difficulty concentrating, racing thoughts, irrita-bility and impulsivity," a byperac-tive state that gives the depressed child the energy to act on suicidal thoughts.

Substance abuse --- of drugs, alcohol or both — is a second major risk factor that Dr. Brent and other experts helieve represents the young person's attempts to selftreat depression. Unfortunately, alcohol and many drugs are themselves depressants that only make matters worse. They also remove

inhibitions to self-destruction. Behavioral disorders, like frequently getting into fights, being highly disruptive or absent from

performing illegal or destructive acts, are also common among adolescents who kill themselves. Rarely are such antisocial acts recognized as the cries for belp that they

really are, Dr. Brent said.

The combination of depression and substance abuse or conduct disorders has been shown to be especially deadly in the young. For example, Dr. Lee Robins of Washington University in St. Louis found in a study of nearly 3,000 inner-city adolescents that while 9 percent with behavioral problems and 20 percent with depression had attempted suicide, 46 percent who experienced both behavior prob-lems and depression had tried to

A fourth factor, availability of a handgun, which is often kept in the house for "protection" against intruders, greatly increases the chances that a child's suicide attempt will succeed.

Previous suicide attempts are also common among those who eventually succeed. Other studies have shown that half of children who make one attempt will make at least ooe other, and sometimes as many as two suicide attempts a year until eventually about 10 percent of them die by their own hand.

Another predictive factor uncovered through the Pittsburgh studies is a history in close family members of depression, substance abuse, behavioral disorder or suicide at-

### AIDS Study Sees Population Decline in Africa

By Jane Perlez New York Times Service

AIROBI — In projections that portend populations in Africa notably lower than expected, a British scientist has predicted that within 20 years the AIDS epidemic in the worst-afflicted African countries may turn current

high population growth rates negative.

In Uganda, where 1.5 million people out of a population of 16 million are thought to be infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, the current 3 percent population growth rate is likely to fall to below zero after 2002, with more people dying than being born.

In 15 years, Uganda would have 20 percent fewer people than if the AIDS epidemic had oot occurred. The population would be 20.28 million, instead of 24 million. Tanzania, Malawi and Rwanda, all in the Central and East African belt where AIDS has hit hardest, would be similarly affected.

would be similarly affected.

The projections have been made hy Roy M. Anderson, head of the department of biology at the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London. The results of his predictions, done with Robert M. May of Oxford University, have been presented in medical and scientific journals in the past year and were expanded on by Dr. Anderson at an international conference on infectious diseases in

Dr. Anderson's results are far gloomier than those of other mathematical modelers at the World Bank, the World Health Organization and the Population Council in New York. They have all concluded that population growth in Africa would be curbed by AIDS but would

not turn negative.

The discussion of the impact of AIDS on Africa's population omes in the wake of an assertion earlier this month by a leading AIDS research group, headed by Dr. Jonathan Mann of the Harvard School of Public Health, that the number of people infected with HIV by the year 2000 would be far higher than the 40 million predicted by the World Health Organization.

There are already 6 million Africans infected with HIV, and according to what are generally considered the conservative esti-mates of WHO, 10 million will be infected by 1995. In making his predictions, Dr. Anderson said he has assumed that

the prevailing patterns of sexual activity with multiple partners will continue in Africa. In contrast with the pattern in the United States, AIDS in Africa is spread mainly through heterosexual intercourse.

"Generally, there has been a failure in Africa to accept the magnitude of the problem," Dr. Anderson said. He said he hoped that his projections would awaken policymakers in the West and in Africa to the gravity of the situation. "We must galvanize society," he said.

UT other researchers argued that the work by Dr. Ander-son and other mathematical modelers could encourage sentiment that the situation was hopeless. Dr. Anderson's findings are considered controversial by some AIDS researchers because they rely on assumptions about sexual behavior for which there is still only imprecise data, a situation the professor acknowledged. For example, his figures assume a high degree of sexual cootact between older men, who tend to be infected, and younger women, who tend oot to be. The infection of young women with HIV would send the population growth rate plummeting not only because the women die hut also because their children have a 30 to 40 percent chance of being born with the virus, he said.

Dr. Anderson said that aside from alerting African countries to the Dr. Anderson said that aside from alering African committees to the demographic impact of AIDS, mathematical modeling was also useful for assessing how to best curb the rate of infection. Significant resources, Dr. Anderson said, should be directed toward inducing behavioral changes eady. In Nigeria, for example, where the infection in the general population is still limited, education and condom distribution should be aimed at high-risk groups like prostitutes and their clients. But in countries like Malawl, Tanzania and Uganda, where there is wider distribution of HIV infection among the sentent where there is wider distribution of HIV infection among the general population, it is probably "too late" to target already sexually active people, Dr. Anderson said. Rather, educators should feet is on teenigers who are not yet sexually active.

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### Halcion: How Statistics Are Tainted by Bias

By Malcolm Gladwell

ASHINGTON - From the moment the best-selling sleeping pill Halcioo was approved hy the U.S. Food and Drug Administration a decade ago, complaints started pouring in. Some patients taking the drug were agitated. Some had feelings of hostility, confusion, delirium.

Compared with the oext-most-popular sleeping medication, people on Halcioo have been 42 times more likely to report to the FDA that they have had seizures, 34 times more likely to report suffering from amnesia and 13 times more likely to complain about

Does that mean it is demonstrably unsafe? Not occessarily, thanks to ooe of the more perplexing phenomena in epidemiology: The oumber of complaints a drug attracts may have very little to do with how safe it actually In part, that is because of the substantial

-and, many experts say, underestimated biases that govern when and how patients or doctors report problems, which can make a safe drug look dangerous and a dangerous drug look safe.

That is one reason why a special FDA panel rejected the arguments of a coalition of consumer groups, researchers and liability lawyers last month and reaffirmed Halcion is safe and effective.

"What happened to this drug is pbarmaco-logic McCarthyism," said David Greenblatt, a researcher at Tufts University School of

Medicine, who has done extensive clinical association scriously enough to write the member of the FDA panel, argues that be-

Halcion's problems centered oo something called the spontaneous reporting system, or SRS, run by the FDA. Every time a patient or a doctor or a drug company repre-sentative hears about an unusual or serious reaction to a specific drug, the FDA asks that it be reported to the SRS.

The point of the system is to pick up serious problems that may oot have shown up when the drug was being tested before

Halcion has had markedly more adversereaction reports than its competitors. Be-tween 1981 and 1991, for example, there were 35 adverse reactions reported per mil-lion prescriptions of Halcion vs. seven per million prescriptions for one of its main competitors, Restoril (known generically as

But there were serious questions about whether the reporting rates for temazepam and Halcion were the same. Temazepam, for

Six months after a Newsweek cover story, reported

adverse reactions to the drug jumped 500 percent.

At its best, the SRS is an early-warning signal that something is amiss. But FDA officials and other drug experts stress that the system also has profound limitations. First, it is voluntary; oo one is obliged to report. As a result, FDA officials believe, the

percentage of problems that get reported varies widely. FDA research has shown, for example, that if a drug is aggressively marketed, it almost invariably will produce a greater

number of reported side effects than lessaggressively marketed competitors. Reporting rates also soar after oews reports of problems with a drug. Patients are

more likely to make an association between a particular problem and their medication, and doctors are far more likely to take the example, never faced the kind of negative publicity Halcion did. From the late 1970s, before it was even approved in the United States, Halcion has faced almost unrelenting

oews media attention. At the FDA hearing Judith Jones, a drug industry consultant who used to run the SRS system at FDA, presented data showing that in the six months after Newsweek magazine ran a critical cover report on Halcion last August, the number of reported adverse re-

actions to the drug jumped 500 percent.
Even after adjusting for the effects of publicity, some experts still doubt that side-effect report rates for Halcion can be compared ningfully with those of any other drug, Larry Ereshefsky, a pharmacology re-searcher at the University of Texas and a

But in a 1991 article in the Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, researchers polled patients suffering from insomnia and found that 60 percent complained of being irritated or annoyed, more than half complained of being depressed and 20 percent to 40 percent complained of having general trouble re-membering—all before they took any sleeping medication.

cause Halcion was considered the most effec-

tive sleeping pill by many psychiatrists, it

was the one most often given to patients with

Consequently, one might logically expect it to have a higher rate of reported side

effects than less-popular pills given to other

Then there is the issue of causation. Four

of the main adverse reactions reported by

patients taking Halcion are memory loss,

the most serious problems.

Thus the panel had to ask itself: Was Halcion really causing these symptoms? Or were they already there?

Even more difficult to evaluate is the alleatioo - which underlies many of the hundreds of lawsuits filed against Halcion's maker, Upjohn Co. - that patients on Halcioo were spurred to commit violent crimes.

The oumber of patients taking Halcion is so great — at its peak reaching !! million prescriptions a year - that among them there will almost certainly be a large group of people who would have performed violent acts, some experts say.

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A 'Chemicai Clock' called L forms of aspartic acid, one of the amino acids, converted to D In the Shelis of Snalls forms at a rate of about 5 percent a year, making it possible to date the shells within 15 years in either di-

NEW YORK (NYT)—A scientist has found a last-ticking chemical clock in the shells of snails that promises to allow researchers to date deposits that are 350 years old or younger, sediments typically too recent for radiocarbon dating. According to the study, pub-lished in the journal Nature, so-

deposits and lake sediments. The Female Blue Tit: An Inconstant Lady

The discoverer, Dr. Gleoo

Goodfriend of the Weizmann Insti-

tute of Science in Israel, said the

echnique should allow researchers

to date previously undatable river

WASHINGTON (WP) - Playing the field may have genetic benefits — at least for female color-ringed blue tits, according to a study of the birds in Nature.

Nearly all blue tits are monogamous, though a few males take two or three female mates. But when a team of scientists employed DNA fingerprinting techniques, they found that almost one-third of the nests in a wild population contained young not fathered by the males of those nests. After studying the birds' behavior for two breeding seasons, researchers from the meaning to the word water-repeluniversities of Antwerp and Leices- lent," said Dr. Chaudhury, who

tively solicited" males from outside their nests. Because the females imitiated the

ter determined that females "ac-

liaisons, male birds could do little to prevent themselves from being cuckolded by their neighbors, the scientists reported. Males who sired offspring in other males' nests survived better and had more elaborate ornaments than males who lost paternity opportunities.

Going Ducks' Backs At Least One Better

WASHINGTON (WP) - Two scientists have discovered a way to counter gravity and make water run uphill, according to a report in in the journal Science.

Manoj Chaudhury of Dow Corning Corp. and George Whitesides of Harvard University treated a silicon wafer with a graded concen-tration of a water-repellent chemical. A drop of water placed on the most repellent end edged toward the less repellent rim - even when

the wafer was tilted vertically. "These experiments give a new

sted that a similar technique might some day be used to improve exproof products.

#### X' Marks the Spot Of Likely Black Hole

WASHINGTON (WP) - The Hubble Space Telescope has photographed an enormous jagged "X" that marks the spot where scientists suspect a black hole lurks at the heart of a spiral galaxy 20 million light-years away.

University and the Space Telescope Science Institute in Baltimore, revealed the images at an astronomy meeting. He said the "striking, dark "X" is sufficient across the glowing oucleus of the photogenic galaxy M51, known as the Whitipool, and across the said the and appears to be a vast field of gas and dust that is being sucked in by the presumed black hole.

this galaxy," Dr. Ford said. A hlack hole is a theoretical object so dense that nothing, not even light, can

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Holland Ford, of Johns Hopkins

"The joke going around is that [with the 'X'] God has shown us exactly where the black holes in this calculate." The England of A blank escape its gravitational force.

### INTERNATIONAL MANAGER By All the Old Accounts,

# Russia Is a Profit Factory

By Louis Uchitelle New York Times Service

OSCOW - Call on a store or a factory in Russia today and no matter how run-down it looks or how desperate its circumstances, the manager will probably declare that the caterprise is very profitable. By all the rules of Russian accounting, that is the truth. But that is largely because those rules encourage managers to spend their profits on housing, food, day care, holiday retreats and numerous other amenities for workers.

When a U.S. company spends its money like that, the outlays are listed as costs. Those costs cause profits to shrink, owners to suffer and chief executives sometimes to be dismissed. But in a

Some companies

money than they

have distributed more

have taken in and still

land where every state enterprise belonged in theory to the people, spending on benefits was — in the logic of Russian accounting — a distribution of profits to the worker-owners. This accounting standard persists, even as Russia makes the transition to private enterprise.

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declare a profit. panies have distributed more money than they have taken in, and they still declare a profit," said Richard Lewis, the chief of accounting at Ernst & Young's Moscow office. "I don't know how many managers are honest with themselves about this."

Thus, a shoe factory with 100 million rubles (\$1.1 million) in annual revenue might spend 60 million rubles on leather, nails, packing boxes and other production expenses, and 50 million rubles on worker benefits. Those benefits also include most of the wages paid to the workers, which means that wages are counted as distributed profits.

Westerners faced with the shoe factory's balance sheet would declare a 10 million ruble loss. But here the management, with the approval of the company's accountants, proudly declares a 40 percent profit margin—and scrambles to cover its cash shortfall. "They are not answerable to shareholders, and since they can't keep the profits for themselves, they have no reason not to spend the money on the workers," Mr. Lewis said. But reasons are beginning to appear.

T NTIL THE SOVIET UNION disintegrated, the central government covered the shoe factory's shortfall with what was in effect a direct subsidy. Now the subsidies are gone. Instead, the shoe factory must borrow, mainly from a newly formed commercial banking system. For a while, this borrowing was at giveaway interest rates. But lately, President Boris N. Yeltsin's government has forced up rates, in part to weed out companies that spend more than they take in.

Predictably, Russian accounting standards are beginning to change. The high cost of credit is one source of the pressure for change. Perhaps more important, companies are looking for ways to escape a 32 percent corporate profits tax enacted this year.

One new rule allows a company to write off part of the cost of building a hospital or some other building or plant, if it is turned over to a municipal government, rather than kept by the company. But municipal officials must approve the percentage of the hospital's total cost that the company can write off. The rest must still appear on the books as distribution of profits.

Another new rule allows companies to quickly write off administrative costs. In the West, items such as rental costs for headquarters or executive expense accounts appear as costs when they occur. In Russia, these costs have hung in limbo until the products were said. The slice company, for example, might make 200,000 rubles worth of shoes in May, incurring 50,000 rubles in administrative costs. But the costs do not become deductible from profits until the shoes are sold, perhaps in December.

"Profits and costs fluctuate so much that it has been difficult to work out a company's rate of return," Mr. Lewis said. "The new rule permits the Western standard of immediate write-off."

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Asian Dollar Deposits

U.S. Money Market Funds

Merrill Lyach Roody Assets

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### Gloom **Deepens** In Japan

#### Nikkei at Lowest In Nearly 6 Years

By Paul Blustein

Washington Past Service
TOKYO — The stock market's unge of 3 percent Wednesday to its lowest level in nearly six years reflected fear that Japan's recession is deepening and that recovery is further off than expected.

The Nikkei stock average crashed through a low it hit on April 9 and finished the day at 16,445.80, down 507.73 points. That marked a disturbing departure from the pattern of the past couple of months, when the index seemed to stabilize at between 17,500 and 18,500.

in the last four trading days, the Nikkei has shed 7.1 percent. It stands at its lowest level since Oc-

The major European stock mar-kets also fell Wednesday, undermined in part by the slump in To-

Behind the wave of market pessimism in Japan is a series of recent government reports indicating that siness conditions are deteriorating and that the economy may not regain its health until late this year or early in 1993.

Among the indicators is a Bank of Japan survey of executives, re-leased Friday, showing confidence at the lowest level since 1987.

"The economy is decelerating still further," said Noboru Kawai, an economist with Morgan Stanley Japan. "We are heading below I percent annualized growth in the

Tomoko Fujii, an economist at Salomon Brothers Asia, said, "People have to revise their economic forecasts downward, and they are doing so."

The latest developments are sure to increase pressure on the govern-ment to adopt a new package of stimulative speoding measures.
The United States and European countries are expected to press Tokyo to help boost world growth when the heads of the seven major industrial countries meet next month in Munich

Japanese officials say privately that they have already decided to inject an emergency dose of fiscal stimulus, but a debate is continuing the amount and timing of the mea-sures. The Finance Ministry is resisting calls for a package of public

See JAPAN, Page 12

### C&W Confounds the Skeptics Telephone Firm Reports 6% Profit Gain

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Cable & Wireless PLC, the big
international telephone company that has had more than its share of management changes and regulatory reversals, surprised many skeptics on Wednesday. It announced a 22 percent spurt in revenue for 1991 and posted pretax profit for the year of £644 million (\$1.2 billion), a 6 percent

gain.
"Considering how well we have done in the depths of the recession, I think we can face the future with confidence," said James Ross, the former British Petroleum Co. executive now 50 days deep into his career at Cable & Wireless's chief executive. Analysis were inclined to agree.

The results were encouraging," said Stephen Owen, an analyst with James Capel & Co. Such sentiment is a switch. Shares in Cable & Wireless, which operates in more than 50 countries. tries, have underperformed the London market in the last three months by more than 16 percent. Market jitters over the impact of pressures from regulators around the world to cut prices on international calls contributed much to the fading of

the company's appeal.
"Cable & Wireless derives a disproportionate share of its income from international telephony, where, let's face it, inordinate profits are being made," said Evan Miller, an analyst with Lehman Brothers International.

Nowhere is that pressure more damaging to Cable & Wireless than in Hong Kong, where the company holds the majority stake in the local phone monopoly and where Cable & Wireless derives the bulk of its profit. That company has regularly posted a return on equity of more than 45 percent, and recently reported that its 1991 operat-ing profit had jumped by 23 percent.

Earlier this month, however, the Hong Kong government announced mandatory cuts in local and international call rates. The new pricing formula will mean that the price of very lucrative international calls will come down by 18 percent next year. But Mike Gale, Hongkong Telecom's chief executive, insisted Wednesday that the new pricing agreement was "a good one."

Some analysts are inclined to agree. Capel's Mr.
Owen conceded the international call market is "aproblem market," but he insisted it was a "nice problem." He cited the fact that it remains the fastest-growing segment of the business and pre-dicted the decline in the costs of handling international calls are likely to ontstrip whatever cuts regulators are likely to impose for the foreseeable Cable & Wireless's shares rose sharply after the

release of last year's results, as analysts also noted that the company's chairman, Lord Young, seemed intent on sticking to his downscaling of the company's ambioons. They are taking a more cautious and lower-risk

approach by looking to exploit their existing investments," said Michael Armitage, an analyst with Morgan Stanley in London.

No longer is the company prepared to go it alone in building vast new networks. Parmerships are the preferred route of expansion. Lord Young pointed

See C&W, Page 13

### 2 Mirror Group Executives Resign

By Steven Prokesch New York Times Service

LONDON - The chairman and chief financial officer of Mirror Group Newspapers PLC, who were believed to have confronted Robert Maxwell when they spotted funds missing from his publishing empire, resigned Wednesday in a move analysts said could help put the company back on a normal footing.

While the investigation of the theft of funds from Maxwell companies and their pension funds is continuing, there has been no suggestion that either of the execuoves, Ernest Burrington and Lawrence K. Guest, is suspected of wrongdoing,

Analysts and one of the company's bankers said they saw the changes as preparation for putting Mirror Group, one of Britain's leading newspaper publishers and the flagship of the late Mr. Maxwell's empire, back on a normal footing. Mirror's board hopes trading will resume in its shares and uncertainty about its ownership will be resolved soon. But it is unclear if a government investigation of the company could cause delay.

Mirror Group has yet to release a financial report on how much damage Mr. Maxwell inflicted oo the company. It has also reportedly been trying to complete negotiations with banks for financing. Trading in its shares was suspended Dec. 2, when the

vast dimensions of the scandal began to emerge. More than half of Mirror's shares may now be held by banks, which had been given them as collateral for the debts of Mr. Maxwell's private companies. Control of Mirror Group, though, rests with court-appointed administrators for the private Maxwell companies.

The banker, who insisted on anonymity, said as far and two racing papers.

as be knew the banks with shares had not forced the two executives to resign.

Mr. Burrington, 65, was named chairman on Dec. 3, after Robert Maxwell's son, lan, stepped down less than a month after succeeding his late father. A long-time journalist and Mirror Group employee, Mr. Burrington had served as deputy chairman of Mirror Group since 1988 and was named joint managing director in 1991. He will continue to serve as a director.

Mr. Guest, the outgoing finance director, has served in that job since 1977. No replacement was announced.

"They're preparing the ground by cutting the ties with the past," said the banker, whose instimtion holds Mirror Group shares. "When Burrington took the job, it was done as a stopgap. It's logical to go forward with a leadership completely unconnected with Maxwell. It's a new beginning." The oew chairman, Sir Robert A. Clark, has served

as deputy chairman since December. He joined Mirror's board as an outside director shortly before it went public in the spring of 1991. A lawyer who had served as deputy chairman of TSB Group PLC and chairman of Hill Samuel Bank Ltd., Sir Robert is a prominent figure in the British business community.

Sir Robert praised Mr. Burrington's "vital" contribution, "particularly since the death of Robert Maxwell." He called Mr. Guest "a most loyal and committed member of the company,"

shares, compared with 178.8 mil-

"Some of the sell-off was tied to

Weekley net asset

some options expirations," said

See STOCKS, Page 12

Leveraged Capital Holdings N.V.

on 12-06-1992 U.S. \$464.59 .

Listed on the Amsterdam

Stock Exchange

TeL + 31-20-5211410.

The British oewspapers published by Mirror Group include the Daily Mirror, a leading tabloid; its sister Scottish paper, the Daily Record; three Sunday papers

### Philips Plunges **After Surprise Profit Revision**

AMSTERDAM — Just two years after it shocked markets with a profit collapse, Philips Electronics NV on Wednesday reversed a rosy forecast and warned that a depressed consumer-electronics market would cause a new fall in

earnings.
Philips said it expected profit from continuing operations in the second quarter to fall substantially from 1991's 187 million guilders (\$105 million) and added that profit for the second-half could be cut

The surprise announcement sent its shares spinning and options set a record for the most contracts traded on the European Options exchange with 45,735 contracts traded. Philips shares lost more than 18 percent of their value on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, closing at 31.10 guilders, down from 38 guilders Tuesday account-ing for more than half the volume

on the exchange.

The profit warning indicated a serious setback to what had been portraved as a financial turn-

around under new management for Europe's largest consumer elec-Philips said a weak electronics

market was squeezing profit mar-gins and burting earnings in the consumer products and compo-"A better-than-planned performance in other divisions does not

compensate sufficiently for the shortfall" in consumer electronics and components, it said, "Consequently, the second-quarter results will be substantially lower than last Should the present trend in this segment continue in the second

profit from normal business opera-tions equal to that of 1991 will be realized," the statement said. Consumer products accounts for oearly half of Philips's worldwide

The statement did not contain any actual earnings figures. Second quarter results are due to be announced Aug. 6.

Wednesday's forecast had a

Wednesday that sales in the four months ended April 30 were 4 per: cent lower than the like period a year earlier. He said although the volume of products sold increased, prices

ROME - The chairman of Oil-

vetti SpA, Carlo De Benedetti, said

Olivetti's Sales

Decline by 4%

have fallen by 15 percent so far this: year. Prices of personal computers, which account for 30 percent of sales, fell by 45 percent, Mr. De Benedetti said. 'We never said we would make a profit in 1992. The object is to break even," he told a news conference

Despite the decline in revenue, Mr. De Benedetti said Qivetti had done better than its major competitors in the first four months.

markedly different tone than Presiz dent Jan Timmer's announcement in January that the company was clearly on a recovery course after multibillion-dollar losses in 1990. As recently as May, Philips is,

sued predictions of increased sales and earnings for 1992 following, strong first-quarter results. Mr. Timmer's predecessor, Cor. van der Klugt, was forced to resign after be predicted modest 1990 earnings instead of warning share-

holders of dramatic losses. Wednesday's announcement was

shock. "The confidence in the company has been shaken," said Frans van Schaik an analyst at Barclays de Zocte Wedd in Amsterdam. Chenie Lea, an analyst at Banque

half of 1992, it is unlikely that a oet Paribas Nederland, said the lower, forecast will mean that small investors, who have "returned to Philips in their droves" will not be be able to afford to maintain their investments.

in the electronics concern. Mr. Lea said Philips should have! taken the news to the market much

earlier and said investors were getting a "raw deal."

(AP, Reiders, AFX).







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Herald Eribune

### Fed Finds A Broad Expansion

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy is finally expanding broadly across industries and regions after weak performance for two years, the Federal Reserve System said

"Economic activity contin-ues to improve" with factory output strengthening in all dis-tricts, the Fod said in its socalled Tan Book, a periodic report on the economy.

The report will form the basis for decisions on whether to push interest rates lower to stimulate the economy when the Federal Open Market Committee meets June 30 and July 1. The Fed policy panel will set its short-term position on rates for the ensuing weeks.

In its last report, on May 6, the Fed saw economic growth as being uneven across regions Also on Wednesday, execu-tives of major U.S. industries

were reported as saying they were optimistic about business conditions in the third quarter, a sign that the economic recovery has taken hold in corporate America.

In its quarterly report on the outlook of 2,000 business executives in manufacturing, retailing wholesaling and services, Dun & Bradstreet Corp. said, "Business expectations for higher third-quarter sales rose sharply above recession levels to their highest point in three (Bloomberg, UPI)

### ple are somewhat fearful that carnings are not going to be good enough to support stock prices at these levels." Poor's 500-stock index dropped 6.06 to 402.26. Declines overwhelmed advances by a 7-2 margin on the New York by a 7-2 margin on the New York Stock Exchange, while adjusted volume amounted to 227.6 million

NEW YORK - Stock prices tumbled sharply on the New York Stock Exchange Wednesday as worry over second-quarter earnings coupled with selling linked to Friday's options expirations sliced 125 percent off the Dow Jones

er pitiful," said Dick Stein, a vice

stocks also plunged.

age, which plunged 25.41 points Tuesday, sank another 41.73 points to 3,287.76 — its lowest level in two

stock index plummeted nearly 10 kers said. percent late Wednesday as panic Analysts Analysts said investors had been spread through an exchange that bearish after new corruption and last year boasted one of the world's influence-peddling allegations highest growth rates. Brazilian against President Fernando Collor

lems here," a trader said.

In late trading, the index bot-tomed out at 1,526.90, down 166.04 points or 9.8 percent, its biggest drop in five years. Dealers said that there had been no single factor mov-ing the market, but that a number of

Trading was heaviest in stocks quoted both locally and on the more than 14 percent.

developed into a selling fever.

sparked by heavy selling of Teléfonos de Mexico, both on the New York exchange and at home.

### Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

industrial average.
Today's performance was rath-

Among the broad gauges, the New York Stock Exchange index fell 3.27 to 221.45 and Standard &

Mexican Market Panics

There's panic and everyone is sell-ing," a tousled young trader said, rushing out of the Mexico City exrecent sharp falls in the index had

ers Cifra and Gigante and the soft drinks distributor Femsa all off

The market also plunged in Brazil, where the Bovespa index on the São Paulo exchange fell 8.9 percent as investors sold heavily amid



### **U.S. Share Prices Tumble**

de Mello's top aides emerged.

New York markets, with the retail-Wednesday's slump, which fol-lowed a decline of more than 7

percent earlier this week, was

NEW YORK ● HOUSTON ● BRUSSELS ● HAMBURG ● BERLIN ● KEV

The Dow Jones industrial aver-

growing concerns over charges of MEXICO CITY — The Mexican corruption in the government, bro-

Traders said the Brazilian stocks' "Everything is going down. drop was not related to the Mexican stock market's plunge. "Prices fell because of our domestic prob-

### IFDC JAPAN FUND

Société d'investissement à Capital Variable Registered Office: 2, boulevard Royal, L-2953 Luxembourg R.C. Luxembourg No B-21694

Notice is hereby given in the shareholders, that the

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of IFDC JAPAN FUND, will be held at the company's

at 3.00 p.m. with the following agenda: Submission of the Reports of the Board of Directors and of the Independent Auditor: Approval of the Statements of Net Assets and Liabilities and of

office, 2, boulevard Royal, 2953 Luxembourg, on June 26th, 1992

the Statements of Operations for the year ended as at March 31st. 1992: Appropriation of the results. 3. Discharge of the Directors:

4. Statutory appointments; 5 Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that oo quorum is required for the items on the agenda of the Anoual General Meeting and that decisions will be taken on a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the Meeting.

In order to attend the meeting of IFDC JAPAN FUND the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Company or with Banque Internationale à Luxembourg.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Dow Jones Averages

NYSE Indexes

NASDAQ Indexes

AMEX Stock Index

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S&P 100 Index Options

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**Dow Jones Bond Averages** 

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**EUROPEAN FUTURES** 

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Industrials

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INITIAL

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Dividends

Kers Tr NY Corp

To Our Readers

gret the inconvenience.

Prices from the London Interna-

tional Financial Futures Exchange

were not available Wednesday due

to problems at the source. We re-

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Source: UPI.

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61.15 62.45 64.90 73.10 76.50 77.55

11.05 10.02 9.84 9.75

Spot Commodities

### MARKET DIARY

### **Dollar Ends Higher Ahead of Irish Vote**

NEW YORK — The dollar finished higher Wednesday as trading calmed after a round of profit-tak-ing ahead of Ireland's referendum Thursday on the European Cominunity's economie and monetary union treaty.
The U.S. currency climbed to

#### Foreign Exchange

1.5745 Deutsche marks from 1.5638, and to 127.27 yen from 126.45. 1t also rose to 1.4167 Swiss francs from 1.4050, and to 5.3025 French francs from 5,2650. The pound fell to \$1.8568 from \$1.8648. Most of the day's action oc-

don, the dollar recovered strongly from early lows as the market was swent by rumors and nervousness ahead of the vote in Ireland. Traders said comments by the British ehancellor of the Exchequer

sent the pound higher against the mark, while the lira plunged on rumors of an imminent devaluation, and there was a rush of profittaking on the Swiss franc.

The dollar was caught in the turbulence of all this and dragged higher," said lan Gunner, economist at Chase Investment Bank. In late trading, the dollar stood at 1.5740 Deutsche marks, up from 125706 Tuesday, and at 126.95 yea, up from 126.79.

. Things began to move after Norman Lamont, the chancellor of the

Exchemer, reaffirmed Britain's commitment to the criteria of European monetary union and to putting sterling into the narrow bands of the The Dow

3300

3250

\$200

3150

3100

3050

3000

2950

2850

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2900

NYSE Most Actives

42% 39% 1646 20% 70% 1444 4744 1474 4544 21% 4544 21%

31/2 22/3 19/2 16/4 26/4 43/4 71/2 24/4 94/2 36/4 36/4

Close

**AMEX Most Actives** 

NYSE Diary

**NASDAQ Diary** 

Daily closings of the

Analysts said the comments contained nothing new but caught the market in the mood to square up short sterling positions. The pound rose to 2.9231 DM from 2.9145, though it finished at \$1.8565, down from \$1.8600.

Mark sales for pounds helped the dollar hold above 1.57 DM barrier and may have had a part in the rush to take profits on long Swiss franc positions. The dollar jumped to 1.4175 Swiss francs from 1.4085. The U.S. unit ended at 5.3025

French francs, after 5.2905. When rumors regarding the lira developed because a Goldman Sachs & Co. analyst, David Walton, predicted a devaluation of between 5 percent and 10 percent, the Italian

But after the deputy governor of the Bank of Italy, Lamberto Dini, said a devaluation was out of the question and the Bank of Italy in-

#### STOCKS: Dow Loses 41 Points

Dennis Jarrett, chief market strategist at Kidder Peabody, "But it was broad," he added, noting the 1.95 percent decline in the N dag composite index.

"There's a lot of concern oo different fronts," said Richard Meyer, head of institutional trading at La-

#### N.Y. Stocks

denburg, Thalmann & Co., He cited slumps in the Mexican and Japanese stock markets, talk that ndeclared presidential candidate Ross Perot may be gaining popular support, and worry about the direcon of interest rares.

"People are just recognizing the recovery is slow in coming and it's not all that broad-based," said Dale Tills, manager of institutional equities trading at Charles Schwab. The Fed has stated it's oot going to be loosening at any time in the tear future," and second-quarter carnings won't be enough to send

tock prices higher, he said. Japan's Nikkei 225 index plunged 507.73, to a oearly six-year earning closing low of 16.445.80 amid a levels. deteriorating outlook for the Japa-uese economy and waning confi-

European Monetary System at its present central rate of 2.95 DM.

curred earlier in Europe. In Lon-

currency was sold aggressively.

tervened, the currency ended at 757.75 DM, up from 756.79.

Most dealers agreed the Irish were likely to support the EC's Maastricht treaty, but if they did not there would probably be a flight to Deutsche marks, as happened after the Danes rejected the pact.
(Reuters, UPI, Bloomberg, AFX)

Regenstein said the quarterly expiration of stock index options, indi-vidual stock options and index futures kept many would-be buyers

their pockets."

heard their second-quarter results won't be as good as expected.

Big Board actives, dropping 2% to 45%, in the wake of reports its union was considering to sell the approximately 3 percent of Telmex shares it owns.

Coca-Cola followed, losing 11/4 to 39% on reports investors were concerned over a sluggish second

16% after saying its second-quarter carnings would fall below year-ago

Fruit of the Loom led the American Stock Exchange actives, drop-

(Continued from first finance page) economy expanded at a 4.3 percent works spending and tax cuts of up to \$40 billion.

Japanese press for overemphasizing the economy's weaknesses and playing down its strengths.

Tuesday's announcement that the managed than here?"

Dec 92 Dec 97 JAPAN: Gloom on Stocks Deepens ed March 31. Most articles depict-

annual rate in the quarter that ended the high growth figure as mainly "The fundamentals of the Japa-

gered by the way the press reported other country is the economy better

### U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

### AMR Predicts 'Almost Certain' Loss

FORT WORTH, Texas (UPI) - AMR Corp., parent of American Airlines, blaming higher fuel prices and fare wars, announced Wednesday that it "will almost certainly" post a loss for the second quarter of 1992.

The company also said the latest fare war, led by Northwest, would further weaken yields, a reference to Northwest's half-price "kids fly

AMR had a profit of \$20 million, or 28 cents a share, in the first quarter. The company did not say how much it expected to lose in the second quarter, but an analyst, who asked not be identified, said it could be \$35 million to \$40 million, or about 50 cents share.

#### Productivity Increases 2.7% in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Productivity of American workers jumped 2.7 percent during the first quarter of 1992, the largest increase in nearly two years, the government said Wednesday.

The Labor Department said the increase in productivity, defined as output per hour of work, matched a 2.7 percent advance in the second quarter of 1990 as the economy was sliding into the recession. Increased productivity is considered vital to boosting Americans' standard of living without increasing inflation.

productivity is considered vital to boosting Americans standard of living without increasing inflation.

Productivity inched up a revised 0.7 percent last year as the economy struggled to emerge from the recession.

### J. P. Morgan Underwrites Offering

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) - J. P. Morgan Securities Inc. has become the first U.S. bank to take the lead role in a stock offering since the Depression by becoming the lead underwriter of Riverwood Internation-

Depression by becoming the lead underwriter of kiverwood international Corp.'s initial public offering.

J. P. Morgan priced an 11-million-share offering of Riverwood, a packaging and paper products company based in Atlanta, at \$14.25 each. The company, which is \$2 percent owned by Manville Corp., had expected to sell the shares at \$14 to \$16 each.

Commercial banks have been prohibited from underwriting corporate stock and bond offerings and since 1933. The rules changed in September 1990 when the Federal Reserve Board authorized J.P. Morgan to underwrite stocks. Bankers Trust New York Corp. also can do so. write stocks. Bankers Trust New York Corp. also can do so.

#### McDonnell Trims F-15 Work Force

ST. LOUIS, Missouri (Bloomberg) — McDonnell Douglas Corp. said Wednesday that 122 workers on the F-15 Eagle fighter program at McDonnell Aircraft Co. here would be laid off after Friday.

Last month, the company laid off 119 bourly employees. It is preparing to close the Eagle production line by the end of 1994 with the end of orders by the U.S. Air Force.

#### Saatchi Sells U.S. Public Opinion Firm

LONDON (AP) - Saatchi & Saatchi Co., the advertising and marketing services conglomerate, said Wednesday it had sold its Yankelovich Skelly White-Clancy Shilman Inc. unit to a private investor group.

The buyers, led by Wand Partners Inc., agreed to pay a total of \$10.6 million over the next six years for the Westport, Connecticut-based

#### public opinion and market research firm.

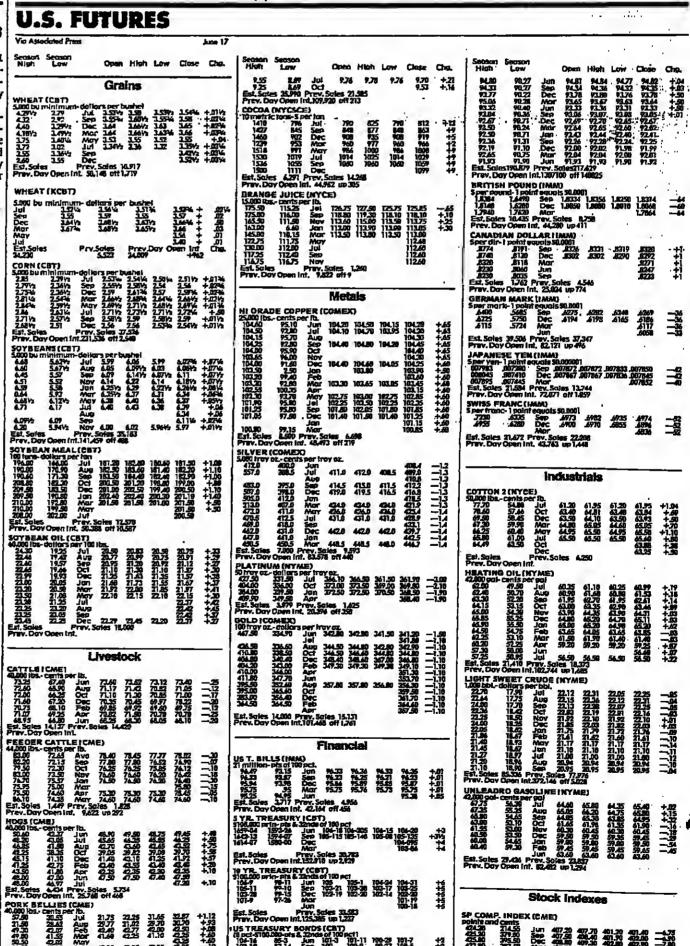
For the Record American Express Co., as part of its aim to boost its travel card business, announced a joint venture with Banco Santander of Spain to market co-brand cards in the Spanish market.

Upjohn Co. said Wednesday it was offering early returement packages to 1,100 workers in the United States to offset an expected drop in earnings for the second quarter.

International Business Machines Corp said Wednesday it hoped to generate about \$500 million in new annual revenues from selling its

computer chips to other companies, A judge has set for Monday in New York a hearing on a bid by the religious broadcaster Pat Robertson to acquire United Press International's name and some other assets of the news service for \$500,000. (AFP)

#### **U.S. FUTURES**



#### ence in the government. ping 2 to 30%. (Reuters, UPI, Bloombere)

**WORLD STOCK MARKETS** 

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John Brooks at Davis Mendel

"It was just one thing after an-other," Mr. Brooks said. "There were an awful lot of real buyers **Amex Diary** who decided to keep their hands in Shares in Coca-Cola, AMR Corp., Upjohn and Philips Elec-tronics NV all dived when investors

Telefonos de Mexico paced the

quarter for domestic soft-drink sales and disappointing international sales. Philips was third, slipping 5 to

cial lashed out Wednesday at the nese economy are bealthy," the official was quoted as saying. He added: "Look at price stability and The official was apparently an- full employment. Where in any

### Summer Season Brings Banesto Higher Gasoline Prices Raises Stake Hafnia to Sell Stock and Assets to Raise Cash

LONDON - As the summer vacation season begins, motorists on both sides of the Atlantic are starting to feel the impact of higher gasoline costs following OPEC's latest bid to boost crude prices. In the United States, gasoline

prices at the pump are at their highest in 16 months. In Britain, prices are higher than during the crisis in 1990 after Iraq invaded Knwait. George Michalski, vice president of the Dallas-based consulting firm of Turner, Mason & Co., said higher U.S. gasoline prices reflected a production accord among the 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to keep output quotas slightly below projected demand for oil in the July-September quarter.

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A weekly American Automobile Association survey showed self-service regular unleaded gas up 1.1 cents, at \$1.176 a gallon (31 cents a fiter), its high since February 1991 British rises last week took the price per liter of the favored premiinn unleaded gas to 53.9 pence (\$1). European gasoline prices at the pump are higher than in the United States because of taxation.

German pump prices bave ranged from 134 plennig to 139 plennig a liter (86 cents to 89 cents) over the past few weeks.
Elsewhere among typical holiday

destinations, pump prices in Spain stood at 96 pesetas (97 cents) a liter, in Greece, at 147 drachmas (77 cents) a liter, and in France, at 3.31 francs (\$1.01) a liter. ... In another development, the an-

nual summer sale of European gasoline to the United States could be halted because of new U.S. environ-

#### Oman Set to Help Kazakhstan Build TV Control An Oil Pipeline

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches DUBAL United Arab Emirates Oman entered a partnership with Kazakhstan on Wednesday to help the landlocked former Soviet republic build a pipeline for its potentially large oil exports.

Oman signed an agreement with Kazakhstan in Muscat, Oman, to form a consortium to build the pipeline at a cost ranging from \$700 million to \$1.6 billion.

A route has not been chosen, but possible outlets for the line are the Gulf, Mediterranean or Black Sea.

A representative of Chevron Corp., which signed a \$20 billion agreement with Kazakhstan last month for the development of the Tengiz and Korolev oil fields, was present at the signing ceremony. But Chevron said it was "not as yet a party to the pipeline consortium." (Reuters, AFX)

mental legislation, industry analysts told a conference in Hamburg. European gasoline traditionally bas been sold across the Atlantic every spring and summer as U.S. demand rises beyond the capacity

of domestic refiners. The U.S. law will change gasoline specifications in many parts of the United States, making them incompatible with European grades.

#### Swatch Output to Rise 50% in 1992

AFP-Extel News

BIENNE Switzerland - Société Suisse de Microéléctronique & d'Horologeric SA said Wednesday it aims to lift output of Swatch watches by 50 percent in 1992 after a production increase of 42 percent in 1991. Sales of SMH watches and timepieces, which also include the Omega Longines and Rado brands, rose 34.1 percent, to 77.5 million units in -1991, from 57.8 million a year earlier. The average sale price per unit was 25 Swiss francs (\$17.67) last year, down from 29 francs in 1990. President Nicolas Hayek said in the company's annual report that despite the Gulf War, 1991 was its and the Swiss watch industry's best year ever. SMH's 1991 consolidated net profit rose to 252 million Swiss francs

from 191 million, while sales grew to 2.373 billion from 2.139 billion.

# For Joint

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches MADRID — Banco Español de Credito SA said Wednesday that it planned to raise its stake in Antena 3 de Television SA to about 25 percent from 17 percent to control the Spanish television channel jointly with the publishers Rupert Murdoch and Antonio Asensio.

The two publishers have recently

jointly acquired about 25 percent m the company. A Banesto spokesman said the bank had identified a number of small shareholders in Antena 3 TV

who were willing to sell their stakes to Banesto to allow it to increase its holding to the maximum 25 percent permitted under Spanish law. The Godo group of companies holds a combined 25 percent stake in An-

The Banesto spokesman said the group formed by Banesto, Mr. Asensio and Mr. Murdoch might also seek to acquire a stake in Antena 3 de Radio SA, which is majority-owned by the Godo group.

According to Spanish press re-ports, Mr. Murdoch and Mr. Asensio's joint company, Renvir. acquired its stake in Antena 3 from a number of minority shareholders, including the Spanish investors Juan Abello and Herberto Gut and foreign institutional investors.

Mr. Murdoch and Mr. Asensio failed in a joint bid to win one of the three private television operat-ing licenses awarded by the Spanish government in 1989. Mr. Asensio is president of the publishing concern Zeta, of which Mr. Murdoch is also a shareholder.

Changes in the shareholdings of private televison channels are subject to government approval. On Tuesday, Banesto denied it planned to sell its stake in the con-

struction company Agroman SA. Market rumors that Banesto's holding company would sell its 54 percent interest in the builder Agroman sbares. The stock closed at 1,060 pesetas (\$70), up 70 pesetas, on the Madrid (AFX, Reuters)

### **Danish Insurer Faces Crunch**

with a 2 hillion kroner (\$330 million) stock offering to Runciman. current shareholders and possible asset sales.

battered since Danish voters rejected European mone- ing the same volume of business."

tary union in a referendum June 2. On Wednesday, Hafnia A shares dropped 40 kroper, to 130, while its B shares fell 17 kroner, to 95. Hafnia shares have dropped 317 kroner, or 46 percent,

since the beginning of April.

Based on current prices, Halma's stakes in Baltica
Holdings AS and Skandia International Holdings
have dropped 750 million kroner since April 1, excluding funding expenses of about 150 million kroner. Shareholders' equity, or assets minus biabilities, as of June 16 is expected to total about 400 million kroner. compared with about 4.6 billion at the end of 1990.

Possible asset sales include Hafnia's 34 percent stake in rival insurer Baltica and its 14 percent in Skandia. Hafnia spokesmen were not available for further comment on the share offering or asset plans. A plunge in Baltica's share price Wednesday wiped out even more of the Baltica stake's value. Baltica dropped 90 kroner, to 440.

Analysis said Hafnia's survival depends on whether investors support the stock offering. The insurer's quarter of this year.

solvency margin, or core risk capital as a percentage of LONDON — Hafnia Holding AS said Wednesday premiums, is considerably below the danger level of 40 that it is aiming to ward off an imminent cash-flow crisis percent, said an analyst at BNP Securities, Angus

"It's really make or break time for the company," The Danish insurer said it needs to boost its share Mr. Runciman said. "There's not sufficient capital capital because its stock and investments have been inside Hafnia now to enable it to continue underwrit-

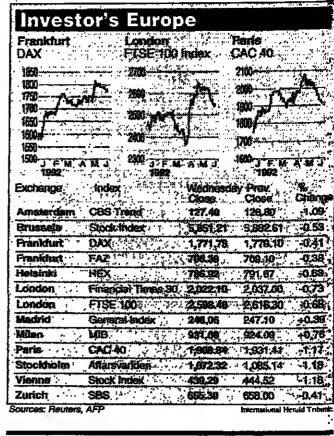
Hafnia's major institutional shareholders, including Paribas, Union des Assurances de Paris and LD Fund in April voted to reject Skandia AB's takeover bid for

Meanwhile, Hafnia has reached agreement with its

bankers to prolong its short-term credit facilities for a "considerable" period. Hafnia said this will give it time to build up the necessary liquidity and plan for developments. In its rights issue, Hafnia will offer one new share for

every two A and B shares held. The offer, for 19 million shares, is expected to raise about 2 billion kroner, 500 million more than Hafnia announced in May. The nominal value of both types of shares will be 100 kroner. The share offering was underwritten by Den Danske Bank, Paribas Ltd., Bjornskov & Co. and Sparekassen Bikuben. The new shares will be listed on the Copenha-

gen Stock Exchange July 2. Hafnia had a loss of 1.65 billion kroner in the first (Bloomberg, Reuters)



### C&W: The Skeptics Confounded

(Continued from first finance page) out that the company already works with the likes of U S West in Britain and Bellsouth in Australia. He stressed that there would be more cooperation along similar

"We are talking with just about everyone," he said. He did, however, say that an alliance with just one company around the world, an alliance that the company had reportedly earlier explored with AT&T. was "not relevant" now.

Lord Young's newfound penchant for partnerships has already begun to pay off in Britain, where Cable & Wireless competes with British Telecom in both the residential and business markets via its Mercury unit. Mercury is signing up new residential customers at the rate of 15,000 a month, a third of those through arrangements with local cable television operators to provide their custom-

lo Britsio too, regulatory changes have lately dimmed Cable & Wireless's prospects. A decision earlier this month by Oftel, the local telecommunications regulator to cap phone rates was termed by Mercury chief executive, Mike Harris, as a "neutral factor" but others disagree.

"By giving British Telecom a very tight price cap it is going to make them more aggressive, and clearly more sensitive to losses in market share," said James Golob of S.G. Warburg.

Many observers credit Cable & Wireless with one great advantage over most of its competitors in Britain and abroad - its emphasis on marketing.

"It is no longer enough to build networks and bope customers run to your door; you have to know how to fill up that capacity," said Mr. Miller of Lehman Brothers. Cable & Wireless rose Wednesday on the London Stock Exchange ers with phone service by the same to 563 pence (\$10.45), up from 537 pence at the close on Tuesday.

#### **U.K. Data Show Modest Gains in** Sales and Output

International Herald Tribune LONDON - The British economy's slow rise from recession continued last month, data showed

Wednesday, as retail sales rose by 0.3 percent and manufacturing output managed a 0.2 percent gain.

The figures show we are past the worst," said Gerard Lyons, economist for DKB International. But be

added that it was worrying that an expected rebound in consumer spending had not occurred. The Treasury noted that, small though the gain in retail sales may

have looked, it still marked the second monthly climb in a row. But an economist with Bankers Trust, Ian Amstad, noted that retail sales over the last three months

previous three months. Consumer demand remains sales of household goods in May.

#### Very briefly:

 Dutch unemployment declined to an average of 4.2 percent in the three months from March to May, down from 4.4 percent in February to April. · Booker PLC said it bought a fish-processing plant in Grimsby, England from the Nestlé SA unit Findus for an undisclosed price.

· Beiersdorf AG, the German cosmetics and medical company, said group sales in the first five months of 1992 rose 5 percent, to about 2 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.3 billion).

• Villeroy & Boch AG said it hoped to achieve sales growth of 5 percent in 1992, but said economic uncertainty and a strike at the company made it hard to predict profits; it said 1991 income fell 19.4 percent, to 38 million

DM, and that it planned to cut 1,000 jobs this year. • The European Investment Bank said it was lending 450 million French

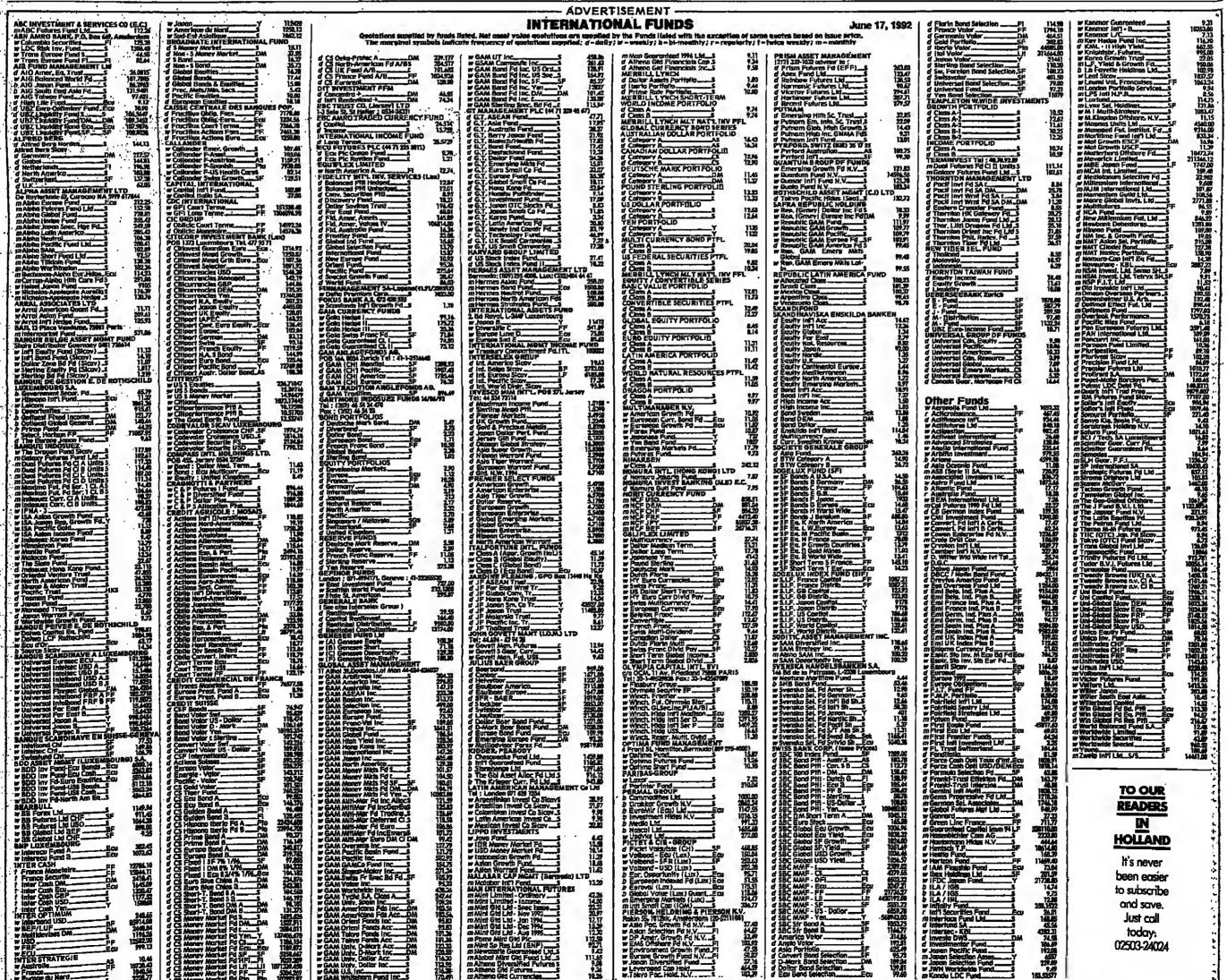
francs (\$85 million) to a banking syndicate led by Banque Paribas that is financing development of the Metrobus system in Rouen, France. . Bouygues SA has broken off talks to buy Elbo, the Eastern German' construction conglomerate grouping six companies, an official of the

Trenhand privatization agency said. • Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA said its unit Central Soya has signed an agreement with Aarlus Oliefabrik A/S of Denmark for the purchase of its soy protein division; terms were not disclosed.

• Candy SpA of Italy said it has signed a contract with Manzia of Libya to build a 70 billion lire (\$59 million) refrigerator factory on the Libyancoast, 100 kilometers (62 miles) from the Tunisian border. have been flat, compared with the

 Valuet Oy said it expects to post a pretax loss for the full year, despite improved results in the four months to April, when its pretax loss weak, as shown in the decline for narrowed to 64 million markka (\$15 million) from 410 million.

Bloomberg, AFX, Renders



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<u>i 17th</u>

MR. A. ALAWI (Ticket No. 117466) of Dubai, UAE, winner of the Mercedez Benz 500 SL car

MS. GRACY NAZARETH (Ticket Nº. 116825) of Dubai, UAE, winner of the Porsche 928 GTS car.

118th

MS. EDITH VICTORIA TIPPING (Ticket Nº 118602) of Dubai, UAE, winner of the BMW 750 iL car.

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Solution to Puzzle of June 17

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Straits Times

### Tokyo Readies a Dim Future

TOKYO — Trading is to begin next month in the latest of Japan's crop of futures products, but money-market participants say they expected the new contract to fail

Starting on July 14, the Tokyo International Financial Futures Exchange is planning to offer futures contracts on one-year Euroyen deposit rates. The contracts would be the world's first oneyear interest rate futures.

"It basically serves no purpose," said Pierre Perland, chief trader at National Bank of Canada's Tokyo Branch. A trader in any Eurocurrency market can create a one-year deposit future by buying or selling the four contracts closest to settlement.

Enrodollar, Euromark and all similar futures contracts are based on three-month deposit rates. The Euromarkets, developed in Europe, comprise financial instruments outside the home country of the currencies in which they are denominated. Thus, Euroyen deposit rates are offered on yen deposited in banks outside of Japan.

Part of the problem with the new contracts comes from the Japanese system. Foreign traders do not want to open accounts to trade on TIFFE because of the paperwork in Japanese and the

different margin requirements and commiss structure, said Mr. Ferland.

As a result, daily volume in the four nearest Euroyen contracts on TIFFE is around 360,000 contracts. Daily volume in the first four Eurodollar contracts traded on the Chicago Mercantile Ex-

change, on the other hand, is closer to 1 million.

Another problem with the Tokyo exchange is its margin requirements. Exchanges outside of Japan account for the inherent risk of a trader's position when determining the amount of cash that must be deposited to trade futures. TIFFE ignores the fact that some positions are less risky than others and calculates margin based on the gross position out-standing, making it expensive for dealers in the

"Instead of introducing new futures contracts they should develop the domestic money market, Mr. Ferland said. Japan's issuance of treasury bills is so small that there is no liquidity, traders said and an 18 percent withholding tax deters buyers.

The Ministry of Finance fears that increasing the issuance of treasury bills would raise the cost of funds for the government and has refused to elimi-nate the withholding tax. The combination of the lack of outstanding paper and the tax prevents a

### NEC to Boost Chip Output in U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatche TOKYO - NEC Corp., the world's largest maker of computer chips, said Wednesday it would invest \$200 million to boost production of its advanced mory chips in California because of expectations of

rising demand in the United States. The company hopes to increase output at its Rose-ville, California, plant to 30,000 chips a month by September 1993 from 10,000 a month now. The plant began mass production of 4-megabit dynamic random-access memory, or D-RAM, chips in March, and will soon be able to make next-generation 16-megabit D-RAMs, an NEC executive said.

trade relations, with the United States demanding that Japanese electronics makers buy more U.S. chips.
Foreign-made chips accounted for 14.6 percent of the Japanese market in the first three months of 1992, according to figures used by the U.S. semiconductor industry. The two sides agreed last year to set a goal of 20 percent for the end of this year, although Japan says

the figure was not a commitment. In recent months, NEC has announced agreements to market chips made by Micron Semiconductor Inc., American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and other U.S. companies in Japan. (AP, AFX, Bloomberg)

### Unrest Likely to Depress Thai Growth

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BANGKOK - Government lanners said Wednesday that after noient political demonstrations last month, Thailand's economy was un-

likely to reach the 7.9 percent growth forecast earlier for this year. They projected a growth rate of 7.5 percent last year. The sectors velopment and capital markets, said

Taiwan Video Parlors Petition U.S.

hardest hit by the unrest include from an earlier projection of 5.5 tourism and airlines, real estate de-million.

Tourism is the country's leading a report by the National Economic and Social Development Board.

General Phisit Pakkasem, the billion to 113.7 billion baht (\$4) board secretary, who presented the billion to \$4.5 billion), compared report at a news conference, said the number of tourist arrivals this year billion baht. Revenue last year was could drop by 500,000 to 1 million 112.0 billion baht. (AP, Reuters)

# Video parlor operators also petitioned Taiwan's

In a statement to the American Institute in Taiwan, members of Taiwan's Video Parlor Operafore Association accused the United States of sti-ling their husiness with a U.S.-Taiwan copyright agreement, signed earlier this month, that calls for a crackdown on unlicensed use of U.S. copyrights and patents in Taiwan.

They said that video parlor ow

TAIPEI - Video parlor operators here peti-

They said that video parlor owners had tried to buy rights to show American movies but that the Taiwanese agents of Hollywood filmmakers were demanding high fees.

Video parlors emerged in 1986 and have become one of the most popular pastimes in Taiwan. They show foreign movies on videotapes or laser disks in small screening rooms. Mainly because of a government crackdown on pirated films, only 192 centers now operate on the island, compared with about 1,000 two years ago.

Government Information Office for help in saving TAIPET — vince panel of the profession of the jobs of thousands or vince panel the mofficial U.S. embassy in Taiwan on the jobs of thousands or vince panel to the mofficial U.S. embassy in Taiwan on the jobs of thousands or vince panel to the mofficial U.S. embassy in Taiwan on the jobs of thousands or vince panel to the mofficial U.S. embassy in Taiwan on the jobs of thousands or vince panel to the mofficial U.S. embassy in Taiwan on the jobs of thousands or vince panel to the mofficial U.S. embassy in Taiwan on the jobs of thousands or vince panel to the mofficial U.S. embassy in Taiwan on the jobs of thousands or vince panel to the mofficial U.S. embassy in Taiwan on the jobs of thousands or vince panel to the mofficial U.S. embassy in Taiwan on the jobs of thousands or vince panel to the mofficial U.S. embassy in Taiwan on the jobs of thousands or vince panel to the mofficial U.S. embassy in Taiwan on the jobs of thousands or vince panel to the mofficial U.S. embassy in Taiwan on the jobs of thousands or vince panel to the mofficial U.S. embassy in Taiwan on the training of the mofficial U.S. embassy in Taiwan on the training of ment did not respond to their request in 10 days.

"We are willing to negotiate with leaders of the American film industry, but we can only agree to reasonable terms," said Liu Chiung-sen, the secretary-general of the association.

Mr. Lin said Taiwan agents for U.S. films had asked video parlor owners to pay 3,600 Taiwan dollars (about \$145) in royalties for each video tape. They also demanded a large sum in compensation for previous screenings, he said.

The American film industry says it has lost millions of dollars every year because of unlicensed movies shown in the parlors.

The American Institute has represented U.S. interests in Taiwan since the United States, Taiwan's main trading partner, switched diplomatic recognition from Taiwan to China in 1979.

# In Taiwan

### And Korea

WASHINGTON - South Korean and Taiwanese companies are selling stainless steel pipe at less than the fair market value in the United States and face possible antidumping penalties, the U.S. Commerce Department said Wednesday in a preliminary finding.

A final decision by the department is expected by Nov. 4, after which the Lettered by Nov. 4.

which the International Trade Commission, a U.S. agency, will be asked to decide if the imports hurt the domestic steel pipe industry. If harm is found, the U.S. Customs Service will put anti-dumping duties on the imports. Last year, they totaled \$14 million from South Korea and \$27 million from Taiwan

The main Korean companies accused of dumping pipe are Sammi Metal Products Co. and Pusan

Steel Pipe Corp.
The main Taiwanese companies are Yeun Chyang Industrial Co., Juang Yuann Enterprise Co., Ta Chen Stainless Pipe Co., and Chang Tieh Industry Co.

The Commerce Department's investigation began Nov. 18 after domestic pipe makers and a steel workers union filed complaints. Meanwhile, in Seoul, officials on Wednesday rejected business leaders' demands for government res-

cue measures to deal with a wave of business failures. At a regular monthly meeting of business leaders and economic poli-

cy-makers, the two sides disagreed over whether the economy was in a recession. The business leaders said the symptoms were present, includ-ing low investment, poor domestic sales, huge stockpiles and business bankruptcies. (Bloomberg, AP)

### U.S. Targets Beijing to Free Prices Steel Firms On Key Raw Materials

GNP in First 5 Months Expands 11%

China-Made H.K. Bank Notes?

HONG KONG — China's central bank will start printing Hong Kong bank notes in 1994 — three years before the British colony returns to China

But a Hong Kong government spokesman, Mark Pinkstone, dismissed

Hong Kong has no central bank. At present Hongkong & Shanghai

Banking Corp. issues about 85 percent of the currency in circulation, with the rest issued by Standard Chartered Bank. But the Bank of China group

The newspaper quoted unidentified sources in London who said the

colonial government had agreed to allow the Bank of China to initially

is the colony's second-largest bank after Hongkong Bank.

issue up to 5 percent of the local currency.

the report, saying it was based on speculation. In the past, several Chinese

and Hong Kong government officials have indicated there was a possibil-ity that the Bank of China would issue bank notes.

- the Beijing-backed newspaper Wen Wei Po reported Wednesday.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BELING - Chinese officials have agreed to abolish state-controlled pricing of raw materials within five years as part of the country's market-style reforms, an official report said Wednesday.

A two-tier pricing system was introduced in 1988 on such raw materials as coal, oil, electricity, steel and iron. It maintained low, state-subsidized prices to protect some factories but allowed freemarket prices on the same goods to

The plan was meant to guarantee the survival of producers used to getting low-price raw materials while promoting production to alleviate shortages.

But the state-run China Daily, noting that the abolition of the system would speed up the country's move toward a market economy, said that less than 30 percent of resource sales were now made a

state-set prices Ministry of Materials and Equip-ment officials "hope that in no more ed 7 percent.

than five years the country's total materials output will be completely regulated by market supply and de-

mand," the newspaper said.

The plan to abolish the pricing system was supported by Materials Minister Liu Suinian, the China Daily said. Mr. Liu said the government should use state investment to protect key projects instead of providing them with subsidized materials and services. In another development, the

Xinhua news agency reported that China's economy grew at an annual rate of 11 percent in the first five months of 1992, nearly double the government's 6 percent growth objective for gross national product. The economic growth rate is be-

ing hotly debated by reformers and conservatives, especially since the country's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, accelerated reforms at the start of the year.

Mr. Deng's allies say an annual growth rate of 10 percent is desirable.In 1991, the economy expand-

### Very briefly:

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong

Hang Seng:

Hong Kong:

Kuala Lumour Composite ...

Sydney

Bangkok:

Tokyo

 A Japanese advisory panel has drawn up plans to establish five government liquefied petroleum gas storage facilities in Japan and plans to keep a stockpile of about 1.3 million tons of LPG by the year 2005. • Fukutake Publishing Corp. intends to pursue a planned acquisition of Berlitz International Inc. from MacMillan Inc., despite the collapse of Maxwell Communication Corp., Macmillan's parent.

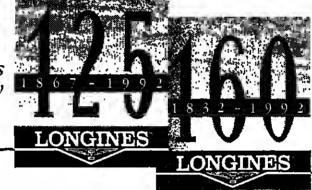
· Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. has agreed to provide China with technical assistance to produce 1.5 million videocassette recorder mechanisms a year at a centralized factory by 1994.

• Sumitomo Chemical Co, is aiming to double its group annual sales from current levels, to about 2.1 trillion yen (\$16 billion), in the year 2001.

 The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development has launched a 300 million Australian dollar (\$225 million) Matilda global bond issue, offering 10-year bonds with a coupon of 9.0 percent at a yield of 8.97

Comaleo Ltd. said it may have to cut up to 50 percent of the output of its. 260,000 metric ton-a-year Tiwai Point, New Zealand, aluminum smelter because of worsening power-supply difficulties.

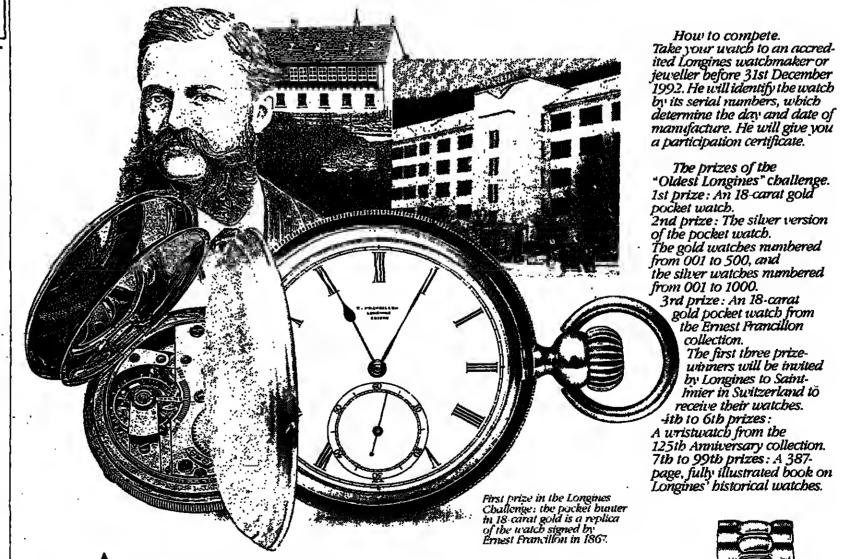
1867. Ernest Francillon creates the Longines watch company



(AP, AFP, Reuters)

1832. Auguste Agassiz opens a watch business

A double celebration deserves a special challenge: Join the quest for the world's oldest Longines watches. And win a fabulous prize.



**1** family memento, a collector's timepiece... you might be the owner of an old Longines watch. Take up the Longines challenge. Win a gold replica of the oldest watch made by Longines or one of many other prizes in the Longines "Oldest Watch" worldwide challenge.

Back to the pioneer. The first celebration marks the founding in 1832 of Auguste Agassiz's watch enterprise in St-Imier. His nephew, Ernest Francillon, joins the business, and

becomes the pioneer of the Longines watch.

The birth of a trade mark. In 1867, Ernest Francilion designs and builds one of Switzerland's first watch factories in a field called Les Longines – a local name that is to become world famous. Ernest Francillon is soon recognised as a watch-

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Longines turns to the great explorers to establish the reputation of its watches in extreme conditions in extreme conditions. The Longines watch survives real tests at sea, on land and in the air, to form its character in a spirit of adventure and discovery.



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### SPORTS BASEBALL

### **Jays Fall to Tigers On Tettleton Blast**

The Detroit Tigers have hit a major-league leading 85 home runs this season, but Mickey Tettleton's hlast was different: It won a game. Tettleton's two-run shot in the exth inning capped a three-run ral-

ly Tuesday night that gave Detroit its third straight victory, a 4-3 deci-

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE

sion over the American League East-leading Blue Jays in Toronto. Toronto remained a half-game ahead of Baltimore in the torrid race as the Orioles lost to Cleve-

"We haven't hit many like that — to win games," said the Tigers' manager, Sparky Anderson.

The inning began with Travis Fryman's leadoff double. Cecil Fielder followed with a one-hop

RBI single that made it 2-2. Tettleton then connected on a 2-1 pitch from Jimmy Key, driving his 15th homer of the season into the second deck in left field.

The homer was the first given up by Key in 321/3 innings.

Devon White, who was two for three with two RBIs, homered in the eighth for Toronto's final run. He had tripled in the first, then scored, and drove in a run with a sacrifice fly in the fifth.

Indians 7, Orioles 5: In Cleveland, rookie Kenny Lofton got four hits, stole two hases, scored the goahead run on a squeeze hunt and the sixth on reliever Mike Flanagan's wild throw to first after fielding a bunt as the indians finally

beat Baltimore's Ben McDonald. McDonald, who had pitched shutouts in both his previous starts against Cleveland, lasted 615 innings, allowing five runs and eight

Royals 7, Twins 5: Mike Macfarlane and Brian McRae hit consecutive home runs in the sixth, Kansas City's first homers in seven games, as visiting Kansas City beat Minne-

Red Sox 4, Yankees 3: Ellis Burks's bases-loaded single in the 10th in Bostoo lifted the Red Sox

Greg Cadaret walked Jody Reed Wednesday for further discussion.

and hit Wade Boggs with a pitch. John Habyan then struck out Jack Clark for the second out but walked Phil Plantier and Burks hit a sinking liner to right, which fell in front of a diving Dion James.

The Yankees scored twice in the ninth off Jeff Reardon, who broke the career save record with his 342d against them Monday night. But Plantier's homer off Steve Farr made it 3-3 in the bottom of the ninth.

Brewers 10, Athletics 0: Paul Molitor scored four runs and Ron Rohinson won for the first time sioce 1990 as Milwaukee, which has scored 34 runs in its last four games, won in Oakland,

Rohinson pitched seven shutout innings in his third start of the season, giving up three hits. He won for the first time since shutting

out Toronto on Sept. 26, 1990. Molitor went two for four with a double, while B. J. Surhoff and Darryl Hamilton each doubled, scored a run and had two RBls.

The Athletics had a season-high four errors and were held hitless after the fourth inning.

Angels 4, Rangers 1: Ron Ting-ley hit a two-ron homer and Bert Blyleven got his 282d victory by holding Texas to two hits over six innings in Anaheim, California.

Blyleven, a 41-year-old right-hander who underwent major shoulder surgery after the 1990 season and missed all last year, struck out seven and walked two.

Mariners 9, White Sox 6: Jay Buhner's two-run triple, Tino Martinez's two-run homer and Edgar Martinez's two-run double in the

eighth in Seattle overcame Chicago. Chicago had led, 5-0, on Ron Karkovice's homer and Steve Sax's

second grand slam in the majors. ■ Howe Appeals Ruling

An arbitrator has asked Commissioner Fay Vincent to set a definite timetable on the suspension of the Yankees' reliever, Steve Howe, The Associated Press reported

from New York. Howe, suspended indefinitely last week after pleading guilty to attempted possession of cocaine, presented his appeal Tuesday to an

arbitrator, George Nicolau. Nicolau gave the parties until



Ryne Sanderberg hobbled the ball as Milt Thompson stole second, but won the game for the Cubs.

### Belliard Hits Winner in 9th

The Associated Press Rafael Belliard stepped to the plate in the ninth inning with a borrowed hat and a 0-for-10 mark

against Roger McDowell. He left with his first game-winning hit in the ninth.

The light-hitting Belliard, in his eighth major-league season, capped a 47-minute inning with his basesloaded, two-out single Tuesday night to give Atlanta a 9-8 victory over the visiting Los Angeles Dodgers after the Braves blew a four-run lead in the top of the

Belliard's ground-ball single to center came off McDowell's first pitch and enabled the Braves to win their seasoo-high sixth straight and

15th in 17 games. "Everybody's got to have a first

time and I got mine tonight," Belliard said It was also his first game-winner

in that situation. "I never have the opportunity," Belliard said. "Usually they pinch

Atlanta's manager, Bobby Cox. however, had already used Jeff

Blauser, the Braves' other shortstop, so he stayed with Belliard. The Braves had what seemed an

#### NATIONAL LEAGUE

easy victory in hand entering the straight. ninth with a 7-3 lead. But the Dodgers scored five runs, with Eric Karros's two-run homer off Juan Berenguer giving Los Angeles an 8-

Hal Morris's two-run homer in the sixth offset Cory Soyder's two homers for San Francisco.

first homer of the season, breaking a 3-3 tie. Jose Rijo, who struck out 10 in six innings, also doubled and

Mets 5, Expos 2: David Cone, questionable because of a sprained can's three-run shot in the top of right ankle, pitched a three-hitter in the imning put Philadelphia ahead.

hit for me. It's time for the big garys, the good hitters."

New York for his sixth complete game. With the score 2-2, he led off Atlanta's manager, Bohby Cox, the fifth against Montreal with a double and two outs later scored on Bobby Bonilla's single.

Cnbs 2, Cardinals 1: Ryne Sand-berg, who tripled and scored the tying run in the fourth, homered in the sixth to help beat visiting St. Louis as Chicago woo its sixth

Astros 11, Padres 0: Brian Williams pitched six shutout innings in Houston for his first major-league victory and hit a two-run double during the rout of San Diego. The Astros got a season-high 15 hits, Reds 5, Giants 3: In Cincinnati. including catcher Scooter Tucker's first three in the major leagues.

Pirates 6, Phillies 5: Mike La Val-Morris pulled the first pitch from liere singled in the game-winning reliever Bryan Hickerson for his run in the 12th as Pittsburgh's bullpen twice blew two-run leads, then shut out visiting Philadelphia for the final five innings.

Jay Bell's homer made it 5-5 in the seventh after Mariano Dun-

### A Hot Faldo Up for U.S. Open

#### After Retooling His Game, **Briton Eyes Pebble Beach**

By Leonard Shapiro

Washington Post Service
PEBBLE BEACH, California — One of the hottest
goifers in the world has come here to one of the planet's more magnificent courses this week. He is intent on taking full advantage of all the hard work he has put into his game over the last six months, retooling his swing and his psyche for a run at a championship be says is "a priority, priority No. 1."
Britain's Nick Faldo arrived last Thursday to prac-

tice on this storied course winding along the Monterey Peninsula's bluffs. He will have played five tune-up rounds before the start of the 92d U.S. Open on Thursday. He says his game and his spirits are soaring

going into the season's second major championship.
Faldo, occasionally criticized for his almost-robotic approach to the game, began a significant overhaul of his swing last September. He says he wants a more "natural" look, even though his old approach has won him two Masters and two British Opens since 1987. He lost a playoff in the Open to Curtis Strange in 1988 and finished third two years ago. He is ranked No. 2 in the world behind Fred Couples, who has missed the cut in his last two events. Couples is trying to add an Open title to the Masters he won at Augusta in April.

The people who have seen Faldo in action over the last few weeks say he is playing well enough to win. Jack Nicklans and Tom Watson, both Open winners at Pebble Beach, list him among their favorites. Faldo, frequently a dour, unemotional chap, seemed ebullient as he talked about his game and a course he described

as "the best U.S. Open course I've ever played."
"I think it's great, and that's g-r-e-a-t," he added.
Certainly the same could be said for the state of Faldo's game. In a five-week stretch from May 7 to June 7, he had five straight top-10 finishes on the European Tour, with second in the Spanish Open on May 17 and a victory in the Irish Open two weeks ago.

Now he is aiming to become the first European player to win an Open since his countryman Tony Jacklin prevailed at Hazeltine in 1970. Australia's David Graham won the Open at Merion in 1981, the last foreigner to win America's national championship, bot both Graham and Jacklin won this event after they had moved to the United States and were regulars on the U.S. tour.

Faldo has taken a different approach, concentrating his efforts on the European circuit with the exception of the U.S. majors and a few select events on the PGA Tour every year. He is one of only 12 foreign players here in the field of 156, one of the reasons, he said, that non-Americans have had such poor success in the

Open over the years. "It's the numbers," he said. "You have 40 guys exempt for the British Open; that's why it's four times tougher for us to win here. It took me until 1983 to be exempt here and I had to win the Order of Merit" the European money title - "to do it. But this is a little more a European-style course. There's more atmosphere, more character to the course. I think we'll

ian Woosnam of Wales was not so sure. After playing Monday, he groused that "I've played a lot of



Britain's Howard Clark took a shot Pebble Beach's minth hole during practice on Tuesday.

courses better than this." Of the famed 107-yard seventh with a precipitous drop to the ocean behind the tightly trapped green, he said, "I couldn't believe

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it I thought it was a mere practice hole."

But Nicklaus and Watson were both rapturous about Pebble Beach.

The golf course is relatively difficult at this point, and I think that's great," said Nicklans, who has consulted in the general restoration of the course in the last year. "I love Pebble any way you play it. Watson also spoke glowingly of the course. "I have a great affinity for this place," he said. "I've lived on the golf course for so many years, Stanford, the Crosby, the AT&T, that's one of my favorite

And Woosnam's comments? "That's his opinion," Watson said. "I can understand why he says that about the seventh. Maybe he hasn't played it in a 35 mile-an-hour wind. I've hit 5-irons there twice."

### **BOOKS**

#### DOUBLE DEUCE

:1. By Robert B. Parker. 224 pages. \*= \$19.95. G.P. Putnam's Sons, 200 . Madison Avenue, New York, New

#### York 10016.

ALL AROUND THE TOWN By Mary Higgins Clark. 302 pages. : \$22. Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue

10020. - Reviewed by

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt NEEDLESS to say, the action in Robert B. Parker's latest Spenser thriller is spare, fast-paced and exciting. But "Double Deuce" is about relations between the sexes as much as anything else. So one might as well describe its

plot in terms of three significant develop-In the first, someone shoots and kills a 14-year-old girl and her bahy in front of a Boston housing project whose address kick, the imperturbable Hawk, in their

friend and lover, Susan Silverman, asks

Spenser to move in with her. These three developments lend Parker's story its unity. The shooting draws Spenser and Hawk into the ghetto and gives them an opening to understand

Jackie Raines's mability to get Hawk to reciprocate her growing interest in him illustrates the price that growing up in

the ghetto can exact.

The only difficult thing to explain is the point of the Spenser-Susan experiment in domesticity. True, it offers comie of the Americas, New York, New York relief and serves to economize on sceneshifting. But it also sets a limit to how much of the shell of this hard-boiled detective is going to be stripped away. The clegance of Parker's plotting is

brought into sharper relief by Mary Hig-gins Clark's latest thriller, "All Around the Town." In it she poses an interesting problem suggested by cootemporary psychiatry: If a person suffering from multiple personality disorder were to commit a murder, how would one resolve the questions of responsibility and guilt, and whom would one punish?

Clark sets up the problem oeatly cnough. Four-year-old Laurie Kenyon is kidnapped by a man and his wife who sexually abuse her for two years and then is 22 Hobart Street (hence the title). In. return her to her family having conthe second, a television reporter named vinced her that if she ever tells she will Jackie Raines joins Spenser and his side-suffer the fate of a chicken they once

decapitated in her presence. search for the suspected killers among the youth gangs that terrorize the project.

And in the third development, Spenser's receiving mash notes written on a type-

### **BRIDGE**

By Alan Truscott HE diagramed deal had a most un-1 usual feature: the play of a singleid route shown and West led

the diamood suit.

risk of holding up with a doubletoo king. The declarer for the winning team fi ocssed the queen, and was rewarded when the jack appeared. He returned to the closed hand with a club lead, finessed sion of sympathy was profoundly mov-ing." Why not quote the letter and let us see for ourselves?

The other declarer began by finessing the ten. But when he lost to the jack he guessed wrong by putting up the ace on the next round of diamonds, and his

guided him on the second round: West bad apparently led a four-card suit, and was slightly more likely to have three diamonds than two. If be began with four spades and two diamonds, he might well have had a five-card suit available in

might make a reader believe in her story. Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

writer she owns. The professor reports

her. One of her emerging personalities is outraged. The professor is found stabbed

to death by a knife that belongs to Laurie.

But the tension is dissipated by the complexity of the machinery that Clark

wheels in to keep her story going. There is

oo atmosphere - only the abstract ques-

meaning to the question Whodunit?

tion of responsibility, which brings new

Part of the problem is the author's

hesitancy to commit herself to the sub-

stance of her story. For instance, when

Laurie's parents are killed in a car crash,

her older sister receives a condolence

letter from a college friend of Laurie's.

The narrator reports: "Gregg had just learned about the accident. His expres-

When it comes to the oovel's sexual

theme, Clark's unwillingness to drama-

tize has greater consequences. We have

no inkling that Laurie has been raped

during her captivity until later, when her

multiple personalities begin to speak up.

And then the matter is treated with

hlushing modesty.

I suppose this is tasteful to the extent

that Clark is writing about sex without, rubbing her readers' faces in it, which

may account for the considerable popu-

larity of her fiction. But the passage

somehow lack the verisimilitude that

suit combination swung six tricks. At both tables three oo-trump was reached. the spade deuce. South captured East's queen with the king and thought about

South would be satisfied with six tricks. He must finesse in some way, and we can assume that East will not take the

the queen and made 11 tricks for a score

contract was down four tricks. There was a subtle chie that could have

hearts or clubs.

NORTH ♦ A Q 10 8 6 4 3

EAST ♦ Q 10 7 ∇ A J 10 4 # 10 9 8 7 3 SOUTH (D) A K 6 3

Neither side was vulnerable. The Pass Pass Pass

West led the spade two.

### **PEANUTS**



THIS IS THE STUPID AU CONTRAIRE! I AM THE FAMOUS PILOT WHO LEFT ME IN THE RAIN! . - SERGEANT OF THE FOREIGN LEGION!







AHAH, ANOTHER BOWL OF CHOCOLATE PROSTED SUGAI BOMBS! THE SECOND BONL IS ALMAYS THE BEST!



FROM

FOR THE

RODGING HOOF





T'S MARKED

"FOR

HIS CHEST

ONLY"

#### DOONESBURY

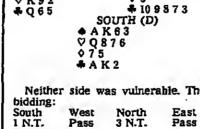












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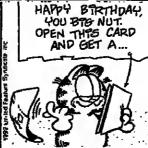






#### GARFIELD





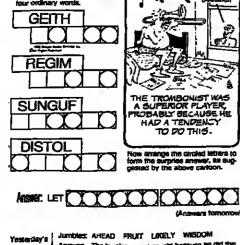


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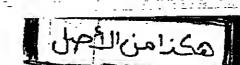
#### **DENNIS THE MENACE**



"DON'T WORRY, IT WILL STILL KEEP THE BIE FLIES OUT."







Lars Estrup sees his shot go past French goalie Bruno Martini into the net, scoring the winning goal for Denmark with 13 minutes to play in the match in Malmo, Sweden.

### 3d Time's a Charm, **Bulls Promise Fans**

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CHICAGO. - Twice is nice, but three times is the charm, the Chicago Bulls told thousands of cheering fans celebrating the National Basketball Association champions second straight title at a rally in a downtown park.

The first time was neat, the second time was quite a feat, the third time will be, oh, so sweet," said center Will Perdue at the citysponsored rally celebrating Sunday's victory over the Portland Trail Blazers.

Tens of thousands of people turned out for the celebration Tuesday, many on their lunch hour from office buildings in the downtown Loop. Fans started arriving Monday night for a shot at one of the 5,000 seats. Others climbed trees to get a better view.

"This may never happen again," said Lora Boburka, a fan who stood on a cooler. "We missed it last year, so we weren't going to

"I called in sick to work just to be here," said Vinnel Thomas, This is great. The first is always the best, of course, and the third

The Bulls said they would do their best to repeat the rally again. "Last year, I talked about how nice it would be to be back here."

said guard John Paxson. "We got our first in '91, our second in '92 and maybe our third in '93." nd maybe our third in '93."

The rally was similar to last year's celebration, although there was

no motorcade this time. The crowd this year appeared to be smaller and more manageable than in 1991, when the Bulls won the NBA championship for the first time in the franchise's 25-year history.

The crowd roared as each player was introduced. But the biggest cheers were saved for Michael Jordan, who carried the champions' O'Bried Trophy oo stage.

"Without you guys' support, there's no way we would have done it

**SCOREBOARD** 

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

The raily was a boon for vendors, who hawked everything from framed photographs of players to laminated newspaper pages announcing the victory.

The police said the crowd was well-behaved, unlike the looting and arson that broke out in pockets throughout the city after the game Sunday night. Then, rowdy fans crushed and overturned two unoccupied taxis, other people vandalized buildings and police cars, and more than 1,000 arrests were made.

Holles: Armstrone, Littleuist (8), Olin (9) and Alemar, W.—Armstrone, 2-7. L.—McDonold, 7-4. Sy.—Olin (13), HRs.—Boltimore, Horn (4), G.Davis (4), Holles (14), Cleveland, Belle (14), Detroit 100 810 418—1 18 1 Toranto 100 810 418—3 4 8

Tettifeton: Key. Timila (7) and Myers. W— Guillicton. 8-4. L—Key. 4-5. 5v—Henneman (18). HRS—Detroit. Tettiefon (15). Toronto.

Write (4).
New York 961 969 972 9-3 11 1
Boston 289 966 961 1-4 9 8
(19 January)
Leory, Forr (7), Codoret (16), Hobyon (16)
end Mokes, Leyritz (10); Clemens, Horris (6),
Reardon (9), Bolton (10), Dorwin (10) and
Pens, W-Dorwin, 3-2, L-Cadoret, 3-6, HR—
Readon, Pictriler (5).

### **UEFA Sets a Lag Time on Ties**

MALMO, Sweden - Soccer teams that finish with identical records after the final group matches will face a sleepless night before finding out whether they are still in the European Championship.

UEFA said Wednesday that a drawing of lots for teams that finish tied in Group 1 would take change might be made at this tour-place at the Gothenburg press cen-nament, whose first semifinal is place at the Gothenburg press center at 11:30 A.M. on Thursday.

If teams remain tied after the Group 2 matches Thursday, lots will be drawn in the press center at 10:30 A.M. on Friday.

If for example, Sweden and England played to a 1-1 tie and France and Denmark played to a goalless tie on Wednesday night, England and France would tie for second place and a drawing would decide which went into the semifinals and which would go home.

A drawing would also be occided if two teams finish tied atop a group, because the Group 1 winner plays its semifinal in Stockholm against the Group 2 runner-up and the Group 2 winners plays the Group 1 runner-up in Gothenburg. Group standings are decided

first on points, then on goal difference and then on the number of goals scored. If teams are still tied, the result of the match between them would become the deciding Only after all these ticbreakers

are exhausted would the decision depend on a drawing. ■ Sudden-Death Considered

Lennart Johansson, the president of UEFA, said Wednesday that tied semifinal matches of the European Championship could soon be decided by sudden-death

and Vatte. W—Gunderson, 1-1, L—Radinsky, 2-4, Sv—Schooler (T2). HR3—Chicago, Sox (1),

Herselia, Hickerson (6), J.Broatiey (7) and Maxworing; Rijo, Ruskin (7), Dibble (9) and Oliver, W.—Rijo, 3-5, L.—Herselia, 3-3, 5v.—Dib-bls (19), HR3—Son Francisca, Snyder 2 (7).

Ke.Gross, S.Wilson (4), Crews (7), Ho (7), Condetario (7), Gatt (7), McDawell and Scioscia; Bieleckii, Marcker (7), Wohi

Kartovice (3). Seattle. T.Martinez (5). MATIONAL LEAGUE

playoffs rather than penalty shoo- for this tournament," he said, "It ed from Stockholm.

He said UEFA is coosidering a new method of deciding tied semifinal games to avoid the cootroversial shootouts. Earlier reports hinted that the

But Johansson clarified that

Wednesday.

touts, but not during this tourna-ment. The Associated Press report-rules which were in effect at the rules which were in effect at the

"UEFA has the right to make such changes, and the general secretary has included the matter on the agenda for a UEFA meeting. among miscellaneous issues. My guess is that certainly it will out be ratified for this tournament.

"But this rule change will certainly be made in the future. The "Personally 1 am against the one player that fails in a penalty penalty kicks, but I don't believe shootout emerges as a loser for a that the rule change will be made long time to come," be said.

### 1,800 Police Mobilized

Compiled by Our Stuff From Dispatches STOCKHOLM — As thousands of English soccer fans poured into the capital for Wednesday night's crucial game, Swedish police readied reinforcements against any fresh outbreak of hooliganism.

Four Englishmen were arrested overnight but police patrols prevented English fans from assembling in central Stockholm and the city had a relatively quiet night. Englishmen had rioted on the three previous nights in Stockholm and

No disturbances were reported at take beer-and-games tents for fans, in a field on the edge of downtown Stockholm, where a brawl had occurred early Tuesday. Managers of the tents barred Englishmen and restricted sales to lowalcobol beer ootil after the England-Sweden game.

Police said an Englishman was

(12) and La Valliere, vy.—8. Patterwa, 4-4. L.— C. Brantley, 3-5. HR3—Philadelphia, Duacan (4), Pittsburgh, Bell (2), Van Styke (3).

Japanese Baseball

arrested early Wednesday for inciting a riot after he urged his friends to attack three plainclothes police. The three policemen fled and were rescued by a larger force of

Two other Englishmen were arrested for making unlawful threats, after they menaced two Swedes with a knile. A 32-year-old Englishman was

uniformed officers.

detained at Stockholm airport late Tuesday as a known trouble-maker. Karlholm said he was to be deported. Two Russians were arrested at

Stockholm's ocotral train station Wednesday morning for illegally selling soccer souvenirs. Police in Gothenburg said they,

too, were prepared for trouble at-Thursday's Group 2 match between Germany and the Nether-

Adams Trophy as coach of the year.

For the Record

million and will give up football.

seek two gold medals.

SIDELINES

(AP. Remers)

Messier Voted NHL's Most Valuable

TORONTO (UPI) - Mark Messier, who led the New York Rangers to

the NHL's best regular-season record, although they didn't win the Stanley Cup, was awarded the Hart Trophy on Tuesday, for the second time in three years, as the league's most valuable player.

Messier's teammate Brian Leetch, who led defensemen in scoring with

02 points, became just the second American-born player to win the

Norris Trophy as the NHL's top defenseman. Vancouver's Pavel Bure got

the Calder Trophy as rookie of the year.

Other winners: Patrick Roy of Montreal, who won his fourth Vezina

Trophy as the top goaltender; Guy Carbonneau of Montreal, his third

Selke Trophy as best defensive forward, and Vancouver's Pat Quinn, the

Otympic organizers agreed Wednesday to a last-minute scheduling change that moves the men's 200-meter final back by a day to Aug. 6 and

will allow Michael Johnson, the world's fastest at 200 and 400 meters, to

Brian Jordan, a safety for the NFL Atlanta Falcons, agreed to a St.

Louis Cardinals offer of a three-year guaranteed contract worth \$2.3

### Sweden Stuns England, 2-1, Advancing to Semis

By Rob Hughes sternational Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM - The European Championship exploded into life on all froots Wednesday night. In Stockholm, the Swedes gave England a tremendous chasing and a 2-1 hiding that sent England and its unwanted followers back home, out of the tournament.

Beating England on the ground, in the air and in the hearts, Sweden deservedly finished atop Group 1 and assured itself of a semifinal in Stockholm on Sunday. And the firecrackers that went up in the night sky celebrated a double Scandinavian victory because of Denmark's routing of the French down

What a night. What a sting Those who suspect oothing fiery red beats under the Swedish calm were in for a mighty surprise. The host team had conceded a shock early goal to England but then produced a second half bombardment of courage, directness and swiftoess that out-did the English at their own game.

"We found the second half very difficult to cope with," acknowl-edged England's manager, Graham Taylor. "The Swedes raised their game, they played a typical Eng-lish-style long-ball style, by-pass-ing midlickl and hitting us with tremendous speed. And their second goal was, I have to admit, a wonderful goal."

Yet from the fourth minute, England rocked Sweden. Neil Webb began a move down the right, David Platt sprinted and won the ball, Gary Lineker chipped it across the goalmouth.

At that crucial moment the Swedish captain, Jonas Thern, missed a headed attempt to clear and David Plan, quick as a lizard, darted in behind him to score with a volley that although not cleanly

struck bounced in.

All manner of attrition broke
oot. Tooy Daley became the first of five players receiving the yellow card for an impetuous foul. Klas Ingesson had his right eyebrow split by an elbow from Stuart

But at this stage, England domi-nated. The English were forcing the midfield through greater power, and had Daley not squandered two comparatively simple seering chances, the second-half Swedish rally would have been superfluous.

At halftime, Sweden's manager, ommy Svensson, made his move. He took off Anders Limpar because, Svensson said, "Anders looked a little bit scared and we had some problems on the left

In fact, the bloodied Ingesson stitched up and sent back on after Pearce's wounding aggressioo, crossed to the left. Johnny Ekstrom, a much-traveled and jetheeled forward, took on Pearce, and we had a new ball game. England, as Taylor implied,

could noy cope with a constant dose of its own medicine. In went the harsh tackles, up went the high ball, and out went England.

The equalizing goal arrived after 54 minutes, when Stefan Schwarz floated a corner from the left and Jan Eriksson, the big central defender who headed in a goal in the

### The Standings

**First Round Matches** 

Semifinals Senday, June 21 Inner vs. Group 2 runn

Friday, June 26 opening match against France, did

again. This time his beader was struck with immense power, beating the combined effort of Pearce and the goalkeeper, Chris Woods. Moments later the ploy was repeated: Schwarz corner, Eriksson too high and mighty for the English defense, but this time the header

went bouncing off the crossbar. Amid all the infighting that ensned, two Swedes, Schwarz and Patrik Andersson, received their secood yellow cards of the tournament. They, alas, will not be allowed to compete with their team in the semifinal, a harsh penalty for men forced to battle to - and sometimes beyond — the limits.

The consolation is that Sweden fought in another way and won. Tomas Brolin was the inspirator and finisher. He should have had a penalty when he was felled from behind by Batty, but was denied.

Brolin kept his legs pumping, kept his team's heart racing. He was cynically fouled by Webb, he got up and was flattened again.

This time, in the 85th minute, Brolin extracted the ultimate revenge. From the free-kick, he exchanged passes with two team-mates. Or rather, he demanded that the teammates do his will. First he gave the ball to Ingesson and ran for the return pass; then he did the same with Martin Dahlin.

Finally, Brolin caught a glimpse of England's net. A glimpse was sufficient. His quick shot was lifted beyond the despairing reach of Woods, and into the goal for a

richly deserved winner. SWEDEN: Thomas Ravelli, Roland son, Joschim Bjorklund, Stafan Schwarz, Klas Ingesson, Jonas Them, Anders Limpar (Johnny Ekstrom 46), Tomes Brolin, Martin Dah-

ENGLAND: Chris Woods, Stuart Pearce, Martin Keown, Des Walker, Cariton Paimer, David Platt, David Batty, Nell Webb, Tony Daley, Gary Lineker (Alan Smith 62), Andy Sinton (Paul Merson 76).

Referee: José Rosa dos Santos

### Danes Upset The French, 2-1

International Herald Tribune
MALMO, Sweden — At the

histle they scrambled onto the track that surrounds the field here, to the edge of the end zone grandstand. They celebrated there, at the foot of their new kingdom. Same as the old kingdom. At the foot of a hill, encamped with their flags and their people singing praise of Den-mark, rejoiced the Danish soccer players - upon a parcel once theirs, not four centuries ago, and which they now, for these two hours, were taking back.

The Danes, who were invited to the eight-team European Champiplace of banished Yugoslavia, succeeded in bearing France, 2-1, on Wednesday night. France was the first team to win all eight of its qualifying matches, but today the French are returning home while the Danes are preparing for the semifinal. Their first two goals of the tournament, the last brought home by a substitute - Lars Elstrup works, in fact, for a bank in Denmark - 13 minutes before the end, gave them three points and second place in Group 1, behind Sweden.

No doubt the continent is stunned that the Scandinavians overran the group favorites France and England, but in their case the French can blame only themselves. Enfeebled by a conservative approach in their opening draws against Sweden and England, frightened of being scored upon when instead they could have been unleashing the neighborhood's meanest striker, the sharp-toothed Jean-Pierre Papin, who had three chances in this tournament and converted two of them, they expected to turn suddenly aggressive and trample the underdog Danes.

But the Danish fans controlled the outer tier of the stadium, and their players, protecting nothing, yearning for everything, sent a mid-field penalty from the foot of Henrik Andersen into the box, where it was crossed directly from striker Flemming Povisen to Henrik Larsen, who first-timed it inside the near left post. (Larsen is an office manager in Denmark.) The French, grand procrastinators, looked up as one to the Danish alarm ringing all "Hold on a minute," their ex-

exam is this Wednesday? Seven minutes into the match and the French suddenly needed

England. Yet the Danes and Aus-nounced.

trian referee Hubert Forstinger who booked five players in the first half, were dominant, as Denmark calmly won balls at midfield and played space without the panie of their opponents - though striker Eric Cantona did give France a chance to equalize, missing just wide from the arc late in the first

Shortly after Danish goalkeeper Peter Schmeichel had foiled three French attempts to begin the secand half. Povisen was a meter high with a penalty taken just left of the box in the 51st minute. While the attempt bolstered the Danish fans. it also inspired Papin nine minutes Philippe Durand.

The Danes were quiet for all of three minutes, but France maintained its new grip, with Papin just missing on the pivot with his left foot from 10 meters. He scored both of France's goals in Sweden, but his weak-kneed team required from him nothing less than perfec-

For a short time later the Danes sent possession up the right side, and their attack built as beautifully as the Oresund waves that link Sweden to Denmark, from Torben Frank toward goal on the dead run to Povlsen, who touched it past the French defender Basile Boli, one layer forming upon the next until it was redirected onto the netted shore by Elstrup, who, for untold reasons, had been sent in for Brian Laudrup only 11 minutes earlier.

The stadium filled with a sound

not unlike the loudest crash of ocean, and soon the Danes were throwing their jerseys into the stands, and coming away from the mass embrace bare-chested but dressed in caps and scarves, for this have been Denmark. FRANCE - Bruno Martint Manuel

Amoros, Basile Boli, Laurent Blanc,
Bernard Casoni, Jean-Philippe Durand; Didier Deschamps, Christian Perez (Christophe Cocard 78); JeanPierre Papin, Eric Cantona, Pascal
Vehirus (Lule Fernandez 48). Vahlrua (Lule Fernandez 46). DENMARK - Peter Schmeichet;

DENMARIK – Peter Schmeichet; John Sivebaek, Kent Nielsen (Torben Piechnik 61), Lars Oleen, Kim Chris-totte, Henrik Andersen; Henrik Lar-sen, John Jensen, Brian Laudrup (Lars Elstrup 67); Torben Frank, Flemming Povisen. Referee: Hubert Forstinger (Aus-

pressions said, "you say the final Danes Lose Midfielder

Key midfielder Kim Vilfort left the Danish squad late Tuesday to return home because of the serious two goals - they couldn't risk a illness of his 6-year-old daughter, draw in their competition with team spokesman Lars Behrend an-

#### Son Dieso nee soe cot s 7 4 Houston see cot s 7 4 Houston see cot s 7 4 Houston see cot s 8 7 4 Houston see cot s 9 7 Jim Nance, 49, twice the leading rusher in the old American Football WORLD CUP QUALIFYING GAME Europeen Division, Group 4 League while playing for the Boston Patriots, died in Quincy, Massachussetts. He had suffered a heart attack and stroke in 1983. otex (15). Colifornia, phitodelphia 808 092 398 666—5 19 phitodelphia 808 092 398 666—6 19 phitodelphia 808 092 398 666—6 11 0 phitodelphia 808 092 180 691—6 11 0 802 166—7 14 2 Rivero, Ayrouti (5), Ritchia (6), Hartley (7), B.Jones (8), M.Williams (10), C.Brantley (12) and Daviton; J.M.Robinson, Glechan (6), Marson (8), Schooler (7) and Daviton; J.M.Robinson, Glechan (6), Marson (8), Schooler (7), Bellinda (7), B.Porterson Charles Barkley, star of the NBA Philadelphia 76ers, was found not Tuesday's Line Scores TRANSACTIONS guilty Wednesday by a jury in Milwankee of misdemeanor battery and disorderly conduct stemming from a December incident in which he HOCKEY 900 110 836—5 0 3 900 120 483—7 12 0 punched a man and broke his nose.

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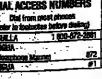


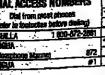


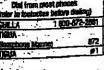












#### **ART BUCHWALD**

### The Cultural Elite

WASHINGTON — Logan Deterding was drinking coffee, Ross Perot, whose family values eating his doughnut and reading his paper as he usually does in the drugstore down the street, when he said, "I see where Vice President Quayle is attacking the cultural

"Is he doing it as a National Guardsman or a civilian?" I asked. "lı doesn't say," Logan replied.

"Who the heck are the cultural clite?

"It must be those who have culture, I would guess be means most of the people who go to the Kennedy Center. What's he attacking them Buchwald

"He says they have no family values," Logan said.

"How does he know?" "I don'i think he does. Quayle reads whatever his handlers stick in your camp. front of him. But he may be onto something. If we don't know who the cultural elite is - that means niosi Americans don'i know, and he's got them all whipped up. I knew when communism fell, something had to replace red-baiting. But I didn't think it would be cul-

ture."
"Maybe he's appealing to conservatives," I suggested. "The

#### Nobel Laureate Robbed of Prize

The Associated Press

ORONTO - Eminent re-L searchers have complained of heing robbed of Nobel Prizes, but John Polanyi, a chemist, had actually won one, then was robbed. The police say the University of

Toronto professor's Nobel medallion, made of 18 karat gold, was stolen some time over the weekend front the university, where it was stored in a glass case in a dining

"It's a bizarre crime," Polanyi said. "There is no market in second-hand Nobel Prizes. No one can do anything with it hut stare at it in the dead of night, I suppose I should be heartened that Canadian criminals are expressing an interest in science.

put Quayle's to shame."
"He's taking more potshots at
Murphy Brown, and the liberals in Hollywood who he says are different from the rest of us

"How can a guy who spends all his time on the golf course and was born with a silver putter in his mouth be like the rest of us. Did he say anything in the speech about the family holding down jobs?"
"No, he doesn't mention jobs. I

imagine families who have two parents and go to church, and have a dog named "Spot" don't have to worry about losing their jobs."

Logan had another cup of coffee. "Quayle's on to something. He's picking up where Spiro Agnew left off. All you have to do is kick the hell out of the press and the creative people and you have 90 percent of the American people in

"Does he say what we should do about Murphy Brown?"

"In his heart he isn't mad at her. After all, Murphy gave him the only issue he's had since he was vice president. When Danny pushed that hutton his whole pinball machine lit up. He's going to best up on Murphy Brown for the entire campaign so he won't have to say a word about the economy."

The sad part of it is the more he attacks the media the more space and time they will give him."

George Bush could wind up playing second fiddle to Quayle if he doesn't watch out."

I said, "I may be part of the cultural elite, but I don't feel it." Logan said, "It takes time. It's not something you acquire overnight. Elite means there are only a few of us, so we must live up to our reputation.

"Which is?" "According to Quayle we're the kind of people who want to give out condoms in schools."

"I never said I wanted to hand "But you never said you didn't." "I can see why he's getting standing ovations. Do you think Quayle

will pass the test with the conservatives by calling all of us names? "He will if his handlers give him multiple-choice questions

### \$10 Million Face, Heroine for Our Times

By Suzy Menkes International Herald Tribune

DARIS - Tubs of blood red flowers are being huffed and puffed up the marble staircase of the U.S. Consulate. Rows of gilded chairs are banked beside fancy painted panels. The security men are on high alert and in heaven. For their mission Wednesday was to protect the long leather-jeaned legs, the curvy torso, the tumbled hair and pouting lips of a star: Claudia Schiffer.

Well, if you don't know the name, you surely know the face, for Schiffer, the supermodel from Düsseldorf, has appeared around the world on magazine covers since she

first promoted jeans and was thrown into fashion's deep end modeling on the runway for Chanel. She has now signed, at age 21, the most lucrative modeling contract in the world. Revion says it is delighted to have acquired Schiffer's services for \$10 million over

three years and are promoting her in Europe with a gusto that film studios once gave to Brigitte Bardot. God created Schiffer and Bardot from the same sexkitten mold. But responding to questions about any re-semblance, she replies with the cool assurance and intelligence that bucks the stereotype of dumb-blonde model.

"I take the comparison as a compliment - Bardot was an actress who changed attitudes for a whole generation," she says. "I have seen her films and I don't personally see the likeness. I am not an actress, but when I am posing for nictures that definitely has something to do with acting. I am studying acting, but that is because I am interested in learning more about it and the talent required. I receive a lot of scripts that I turn down."

Wednesday's script was a speech of welcome at a press conference that was so oversubscribed that you might have thought that Presidents Bush and Yeltsin had decided to stop over in Paris. Schiffer's role was to introduce herself as part of the "Revion" family (whose president Ronald Perelman and his wife Claudia had flown into town) and to promote the Guess fragrance, which is what the hig hucks contract is all about.

Revion, which celebrates its 60th anniversary this year is the international distributor of the fragrance, which will be launched in various European countries, including Schiffer's native Germany. It will use her not just as a pretty face or a star, but as a spokesperson, which she describes as "a whole new thing for me." She speaks fluent English and pretty good French.

Schiffer's riches-through-the-rag-trade story is not so unusual in the fashion world, especially now that a small band of so-called supermodels have gained cult status. Her Revion contract follows another signed with Revion hy Cindy Crawford, now the wife of Richard Gere, in 1989 for between \$3 million and \$4 million. The feline Christie Turlington was signed up hy mass-market Maybelline in 1991; Estée Lauder picked Pauline Porizkova, a Czech-Scandinavian model in 1988. These are the same models who pull up to \$20,000 a show for the big-paying fashion houses like Gianni Versace. Schiffer explains why she believes that models have

recently reached a different level -especially financially. "Before, the business was not taken as seriously," she said. "Photographers may have worked together with models to take beautiful pictures, but the girls who are

working today really work very professionally and people respect us for that."

Her career took off when she was picked for the ad



Claudia Schiffer: "People want to dream."

campaign for Guess jeans, owned by Georges Marriano, French-boro but living in the United States. The image projected was striking in its mix of steamy sexiness and good clean fun, which is an accurate reflection of Schiffer's own lonk, since her move of a mouth tends to

hreak into a cheeky grin.
When Karl Lagerfeld put her on the runway for the first time at a Chanel conture show in 1990, her rolling gait and the merry way she smiled through her unsteady debut, made her an instant darling of the photographers. But she was not amused when pictures of her topless in the changing room were published this year in a small-circula-tion magazine in New York under the heading "Backstage

Peep Show."

She was reported to be claiming damages of \$25 million. for "irreparable damage to her reputation, career and personal image." but she says that she decided not to go ahead with the suit.

"I am not suing and I was not upset, but I wanted to make a point," says Schiffer, who is a lawyer's daughter. woman or man has a right to privacy."

Schiffer has become a hot public property in that teenage kids (and no doubt adults too) pin up her picture and fantasize about her. She accepts that and says that her parents and two brothers and sister are proud of her and what she has achieved. She speaks to her mother on the telephone every day and she expects her family to join her in Paris this weekend.

"My family is the most important thing to me - the fact they they are behind me and protecting me constantly," she says. "I owe everything to the education of my family. I am a happy person in general and no matter what happens I look at the good side."

It is hard to believe that Schiffer's enthusiasm and joie de vivre are anything hut genuine, even if she seems like central casting's Ms. Perfect (give or take the bandy legs).

"And I still walk like that," she says.

The Claudia calt has reached such proportions that

people are lighting for invitations for the dress-for-the-West party that Perelman and Revion's European president Giorgio Laurenti are throwing for her. The film that launches the Guess fragrance, shot in the California desert with the photographer Herb Ritts, is an early stab at a film

"Advertising has something to do with a dream," she says. "It is like a movie. People want to dream and to have

This is surely the nub of it: the reason that Schiffer and the other supermodels have attained the status of silent movie stars in their era just by walking up and down the fashion runway or projecting their personalities through still photographs. Their ensulfied loveliness is the potent draw for beauty companies in search of an image.

In a world where celebrity status now means telling all - from the childhood trauma to the days in the Betty Ford clinic — the public is hungry for incontestable glamour and an illusion that life is wonderful for some. Even Diana, Princess of Wales, an icon of beauty and style for a generation, has now revealed the emotional and physical strain, the tragedy behind the gracious smile. Who is there left to idolize? An exemplary young woman who announces how much she enjoys her work, how nice the Revion folk are, what fun it was shooting the

commercial how she loves her mom and dad, how she loves the fragrance, for heaven's sake. Only \$10 million for such a pearl of a girl? And Schiffer's chirpy sensuality suggests something else: a self-confidence and assurance that Bardot never had. Bardot was exploited by husbands, lovers and male film directors as a sex object. It must be significant that the Guess photographs that brought Schiffer fame, and which were on show Wednesday, are by Ellen von Un-

herself — and strong. "I am in charge of my life and in control as much as I can be," says Schiffer. A heroine for modern times.

REAL ESTATE

werth, who made Schiffer look proud and pleased with

#### PEOPLE

It's True (Sniff! Sniff!): Paul McCartney Hits 50

In an anniversary soggy with sig-nificance (or are they tears?) for Baby Boomers, the former Beatle Paul McCartney is celebrating his 50th birthday Thursday. McCartney, now as much a gentleman farmer as a rocker, planned to spend the day with his wife Linda and his children Heather, Stella, Mary and James. According to The Sunday Times, McCartney has ac-cumulated Britain's 19th-largest forume which the paper puts at \$700 million. McCartney, whose compositions include "Yesterday," "Hey Jude," "Let it Be" and "Penny Lane," is working on his 32d alhum. Among the changes wrought by half a century: McCartney is a passionate vegetar-

The Royal Danish Ballet opened a six-day run at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington with scenery and costumes designed by the company's royal sponsor, Queen Margrethe II. The ballet to which the queen leat her artistic hand is "A Folk Tale," with choreography by Auguste Bournonville.

Ron McAnally committed a good-natured act of lese-majeste when he placed his arm around Queen Elizabeth II was an Derby this month. McAnally was be trains, Dr. Devious, won the Derby. When the conversation turned to John Henry, a former charge of McAnally's who was one of the top prizewinners in British racing, McAnally said he was moved. We started talking a lot about John Henry," he said. "And, of course, I put my arm around her, and, anyway, she actually liked it."
By tradition at the 213-year-old Derby, the winning horse is offered for a free breeding to a mare in the royal stables. Dr. Devious has been offered to the queen for two free breedings. "She was most appreciative," McAnally said. 

Spike Milligan, 74, one of the former stars of the much-loved "Goon Show" radio classics, has been made an honorary Commander of the British Empire. Milligan, a guiding spirit of postwar wacky British comedy, has long been a favorite of Prince Charles. The award is honorary as Milligan is an Irishman.

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